FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israeli-Egyptian Summit

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Alexandria 11 September and began talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Jerusalem radio reported. In a statement broadcast by IDF radio prior to his departure, Peres stressed that Israel is determined to promote relations with Egypt, make a sincere effort to broaden the circle of peace, and solve the Palestinian problem. He expressed hope that the meeting with Mubarak will end 4 years of "cold peace" and that Egyptian-Israeli summit meetings will henceforth be a regular occurrence. The prime minister told the Inner Cabinet that he has no intention of departing from the basic guidelines of the National Unity Government and that he will reject any demand that Israel recognize Palestinian self-determination, the radio noted.

The Egyptian information minister announced earlier that the Egyptian Cabinet had unanimously approved the draft arbitral compromise agreement on Tabah, which was then signed by the Egyptian and Israeli delegations, Cairo radio reported. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the agreement was finalized after the two sides reached agreement on the selection of arbiters and on the Tabah border demarcation issue, and he praised U.S. efforts to bring the two sides closer together, according to MENA. He expressed hope that the agreement will open a "new page" in bilateral relations and that the Mubarak-Peres summit will give impetus to efforts to find a comprehensive and lasting peace. The foreign minister also told the Israeli paper *Yedi'ot Aharonot that Egypt plans to devote all the discussions* to the peace process and that it expects Peres to "respond in kind."

Security forces in Alexandria arrested two Arabs travelling on false Jordanian passports, MENA disclosed, noting that they are being questioned to determine their true identity and their motives for entering the city at this particular time.

Libya-Sudan

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held talks with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and with the Sudanese State Council headed by Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, SUNA reported. A State Council member stated after the 2-hour meeting that Al-Qadhdhafi will "open the door" to negotiations with Ethiopia, indicating that this will be linked with current efforts to stop the fighting in southern Sudan.

Al-Qadhdhafi announced earlier at a rally in Omdurman that he intends to have "direct contact" with Ethiopian leader Haile Mariam Mengistu and with SPLA leader John Garang, JANA reported, and he stressed the need to avoid confict between Sudan and Ethiopia and to establish an alliance of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Col al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed his criticisms of Garang for continuing hostilities in southern Sudan, though he emphasized that the SPLA leader is a revolutionary who "can never be a reactionary or an agent of imperialism." The reason for Garang's continuation of the war could lie "beyond" his movement, the Libyan leader said. As for the question of Islamic law, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed the view that Sudan has no need for "amputation of legs and hands or for whipping and the like." He also promised to do his utmost to promote economic revival in Sudan and asserted that his call for Libyan-Sudanese unity is not an "emotional" appeal but is a necessity for the survival of Arab identity in the face of the U.S.-Israeli "anti-Arab nation plan."

In Tripoli, JANA carried a commentary on U.S. "terrorism" by its chief editor, who welcomed U.S. official acknowledgements that Libyan involvement in the Karachi airport hijack cannot be proved. This is a "shift by America from previous positions and a return to its senses recognizing the logic of peace," the editor said, and it "shows that the American Administration has actually begun to see the light of truth based upon its commitment to morality and political principles."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided the Tabriz oil refineries 10 September in order to "further destroy this vital facility," the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes also attacked an Iranian military camp at Mahabad, the communique said. An Iranian communique reported by IRNA stated that 28 Iranian civilians were killed and 26 others were wounded in Iraqi raids near Mahabad. IRNA also said 20 civilians were injured in the Iraqi raid on Tabriz but claimed that one Iraqi plane was shot down by Iranian antiaircraft fire. However, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denied that Iraq lost any planes in the Tabriz raid.

In the Gulf, Iraqi aircraft hit a large oil tanker off the Iranian coast, according to an announcement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* reported 11 September that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will visit Moscow shortly to explain Iraq's view of the military situation and outline its needs to face "coming military developments, QNA reported.

Lebanon

The Islamic Jihad organization issued a statement denying responsibility for kidnapping U.S. citizen Frank Reed and calling on the group which kidnapped him to come forward and assume responsibility for its actions, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The statement was accompanied by a photograph of David Jacobsen, one of the Americans held by Islamic Jihad.

Jerusalem radio reported "serious clashes" between Shi'ite groups and the Army of southern Lebanon (ASL) in the Yatar area 11 September. Beirut radio said that "resistance forces" captured an ASL position.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd has called on Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, and the GCC states to attend a limited Arab summit meeting in Riyadh within 2 months to discuss Arab developments, the Jordanian paper *Akhbar al-Usbu'* reported.

In another development, a Saudi official source cited by SPA denied AFP and REUTER reports that the Kingdom is exceeding its OPEC oil production quota of 4.353 million b/pd.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid held political talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro, who began a working visit to Algeria 10 September, Algiers radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Asks Sudan To Host Arab Summit

EA092007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Council of State Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani says PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asked him for Sudan's agreement to convene the next Arab summit in Khartoum. Al-Mirghani said: We have expressed agreement in principle, provided that the sisterly kingdom of Saudi Arabia is consulted, since Saudi Arabia is where the next summit conference is due to be held. Al-Mirghani said if Saudi Arabia agrees, Sudan can only accede to the Arab request.

King Fahd Calls for Summit in Riyadh

JN110926 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 39

[Text] Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is exerting intensive efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, iron out differences, and achieve Arab solidarity. Arab diplomatic sources have said King Fahd sent messages in this regard to the Arab leaders and called for a limited summit in Riyadh to be attended by Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, the GCC states, and Libya to discuss the Arab situation. The sources added that he obtained the approval of the leaders of these states to hold this summit within 2 months.

These sources also said the Saudi monarch contacted U.S. President Ronald Reagan over the tension between Libya and the United States and urged him to refrain from making any decision to attack Libya. The king also discussed this subject with the U.S. envoy who recently visited Saudi Arabia.

Jordan-PLO Summit To Be Held In Amman 'This Month'

JN101957 Kuwait AL-RA'Y Al-'am in Arabic 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — AL-RA'Y AL-'AM — Jordan has informed Egypt of its readiness to revive the Amman agreement and resume political coordination with the PLO provided the PLO agrees on Jordan's future moves toward a peaceful solution. In return, Jordan will pledge not to make a unilateral move to solve the issue. Egyptian presidential sources have told AL-RA'Y AL-'AM that these points were reached as a result of the recent Egyptian mediation between Jordan and the PLO and that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's announcement in Harare of his recognition of Resolution 242 as well as all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question also came as a result of Egyptian-Palestinian negotiations.

These sources also said that a Jordanian-Palestinian summit between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will be held in Amman before the end of this month. President Husni Mubarak is expected to join the meeting at which the revival of the Amman agreement will be announced after some changes have been made to it allowing the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to move in accordance with their views in order to advance the settlement efforts. Each party should inform the other of its contacts and refrain from announcing any unilateral decisions or from canceling or freezing the Amman agreement in the future without Arab arbitration.

Khalaf Says Qaddumi to Visit Tripoli 'Soon'

JN110829 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Sep (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has asserted that there are no political or organizational obstacles impeding the convening of a new PNC session.

In a telephone interview with the Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah*, which published the details in today's issue, Abu Iyad said the second half of this month will witness the last stage of national dialogue at meetings to be held by the five organizations in Algiers. The independent members in the PLO Executive Committee and perhaps previous committee members will be invited to participate in this dialogue and expand its nationalist, unionist framework.

Abu Iyad expected a new detente in Arab-Palestinian relations to place, particularly in relations with Libya. He disclosed that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will visit Tripoli soon.

AL-ITTIHAD: 'Thaw' in Relations Expected

JN101620 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Tunis, Amman — Palestinian officials in Tunis told *Al-Ittihad* the PNC will convene in October, most likely in Algiers.

The sources predicted a thaw in relations between the PLO and Fatah Movement on the one hand and Syria and Libya on the other. The Soviets were said by the sources to have advised Palestinian leaders to achieve national unity by year's end, before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

They said Arab pressure is being applied on Fatah to go back on its decision to scrap the Amman agreement in order to preserve the moderate line of the PLO and to keep the organization from becoming hostage to the Syrian-Soviet camp.

Palestinian officials in Tunis declared that there has been some relaxation in relations between Fatah and the PLO on the one hand and Syria and Libya on the other. They cited meetings during the nonaligned summit in Harare between PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, on one side and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the other. They said the three signatories of the Prague statement intend to visit Algiers and Khartoum to secure an Arab consensus behind the PLO moves in the coming stage in the hope that this will lead to an international peace conference to be attended by all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute, including the PLO. The sources said that the United States is now putting heavy pressure on Jordan and Egypt to abandon the international conference formula and consequently exclude the USSR from any peace arrangement in the Middle East. According to the sources, the United States is pressing for the PLO to be represented in any settlement by personalities not affiliated with the PLO. Any such settlement, they pointed out, would be an implementation of the second stage of the Camp David

accords. They said the PLO is now working to forestall the United States by forging Palestinian unity as the Soviets have advised. The USSR is said to have impressed on the Palestinian leadership the need to act quickly in time for the November summit, which is to take up regional issues, unlike the summit in Geneva, which confined itself to questions of security and disarmament. They said the next step in Palestinian moves on unity will be contacts among representatives of the three factions which signed the Prague agreement and those of other Palestinian groups, particularly the PFLP. [passage omitted]

In Amman, Palestinian sources close to Fatah's Central Committee told *Al-Ittihad* that Arab pressure is being applied on it to reverse its cancellation of the Amman agreement. They said unnamed Arab parties are urging the PLO not to rush into enforcing the unity measures. The sources said the Arab parties that are engaged in efforts to improve Jordanian- Palestinian relations and to get the two sides to resume their coordination on the basis of the Amman agreement are advising the PLO leadership not to open the way again for left-leaning Palestinian factions and forces to regain their position and influence within the organization. These Arab quarters argue that if this were to happen, it would restrict 'Arafat's room for maneuver, change the PLO's moderate line, and pawn it in the Syrian-Soviet camp, as they put it. [passage omitted]

PFLP-GC Denounces 'Arafat Proposals in Harare

JN091611 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — The PFLP-GC has strongly denounced the new proposals in Yasir 'Arafat's recent speech at the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. In a statement distributed here today, an official front spokesman said 'Arafat's speech and his acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 are not surprising because they are in line with 'Arafat's treasonous policy aimed at harming our cause and submitting to the U.S. imperialist and reactionary settlement in the region.

The spokesman also viewed 'Arafat's treasonous new step as dangerous to the Palestine question and the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian masses and a new stigma in his black record as well as a blatant violation of the Palestinian people's historic rights, struggle, and sacrifices. At the end of his statement, the spokesman urged the Palestinian forces and groups to close ranks and struggle to topple the deviationist and treasonous policy in the Palestinian arena and restore the PLO's national line against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

PLO Officials Meet Israeli Rakah Party Leaders

JN101338 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that a few days ago talks were held in Prague between representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party on the one hand, and Palestinian figures from the occupied territories including Tawfiq Tubi, leader of the Israeli Rakah Party, on the other.

Informed sources told *Al-Ittihad* that the talks were held to consolidate the results of the Moscow meetings between Fatah and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance to win the support of Rakah and patriotic personalities in the occupied land in the interest of closing Palestinian ranks inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

PLO, Vanuatu Agree To Establish Diplomatic Ties

JN061712 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The PLO and the Republic of Vanuatu, which is located in the Pacific, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. WAFA reported that this agreement was confirmed during a meeting in Harare yesterday between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the prime minister of Vanuatu. During this meeting they discussed all the issues that threaten global peace, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue, and bilateral relations.

Tabah Accord Paves Way for Mubarak-Peres Summit

Draft Agreement Completed

NC102125 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2107 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, has stated that the work on the arbitral compromis regarding Tabah has now been completed.

He said that an agreement has been reached on all subjects, including point 91.

In a statement after a working session this evening in which the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks took part, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi said that the arbitral compromis agreement and its appendix have been submitted to the Council of Ministers, which is discussing it right now. The agreement will be signed as soon as the council approves it.

Dr Nabil al-'Arabi said that two neutral arbiters have been selected and these will in turn select the third arbiter.

He noted that the names of the arbiters will be announced later because they have not yet been contacted.

He stated that the arbitral compromis agreement will go into effect only after the president has endorsed it.

Cabinet Approves Agreement

NC102217 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2215 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — The Council of Ministers has approved the Tabah arbitral compromis agreement. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who made the announcement after the council meeting tonight, said that the summit between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be held tomorrow.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that he has given instructions to the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks to sign the arbitral compromis agreement on Tabah.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid began his statement by saying that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations finalized the draft of the arbitral compromis after they had reached agreement on the two points over which they had differed. The first point related to the selection of the three neutral arbiters and the second concerned the demarcation of the border of the Tabah area. The latter is contained in the appendix to the arbitral compromis.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that the members of the two delegations had spent the past 2 days in constructive discussions in an effort to resolve this disagreement.

He declared that the two delegations had shown a good spirit during the discussions, which were serious. They spent long hours in intensive and fruitful work until they were able to reach agreement. Their efforts deserve much appreciation.

He then referred to the sincere efforts of the U.S. delegation led by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, to bring Egyptian and Israeli views closer together.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that today's achievement is the result of strenuous discussions between Egypt and Israel that have been going on for 1 and 1/2 years. Now a way has been reached of resolving the dispute over Tabah by arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty.

"Throughout the discussions, we were eager to ensure that the arbitral compromis would be formulated clearly and precisely, leaving no room for doubt or ambiguity and creating suitable conditions for the arbitration process to go ahead unimpeded, within a specific and reasonable timeframe. This is what we hope to achieve, God willing."

He said that the arbitral compromis defines the nature of the dispute and its dimensions. It also defines the sources to which the court may refer in issuing its decision, the position of each side, the measures, the dates, the composition and powers of the court, and the way the decision is to handed down. Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared: We hope that what we have achieved today will open a new page in the history of negotiations and in the prospects for dialogue between the two countries in order to continue with the peace process.

He added: We also hope that the prospective summit between President Husni Mubarak and Shim'on Peres will lead to positive results that will help give impetus to all the efforts to find comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East within a framework that will ensure a just solution for the Palestinian problem and achieve stability and security for all the states and peoples in the region.

Responding to journalists' questions, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that a period of 1 and 1/2 years has been set for the arbitration process that includes litigation, procedures, and exchanges of notes. The decision will then be issued. This process is expected to begin within 1 month in Geneva.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that agreement was reached on the names of the arbiters. They are Dr Hamid Sultan, an international law professor, for the Egyptians, and Mrs Ruthfidov, also an international law professor, for the Israelis. The three other arbiters must be contacted before their names are announced.

Lufti Returns From France, UK

NC101916 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1910 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi returned to Cairo from London this evening following an 8-day tour of France and Britain.

Murphy Leaves Cairo for U.S.
NC111128 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1116 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text]Cairo, 11 Sep(MENA)— Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, left Cairo for home at noon today after taking part in the Tabah talks.

Peres Greeted by Lufti on Arrival
NC111234 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1225 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Alexandria this afternoon. He was met at Janaklis Airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who accompanied him to the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria, where a reception ceremony was held.

Dr 'Ali Lutfi and the Israeli prime minister held a brief round of talks at Ra's al-Tin Palace. Their discussions dealt with certain issues concerning the Middle East problem and the latest international developments.

Egypt was represented at the talks by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources; 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development; Zaki Badr, minister of interior; Dr al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council; Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and the governor of Alexandria.

The Israeli team included Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset's Defense and Security Committee; 'Ezer Weizman, minister of the prime minister's office; and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo. The members of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Tabah talks were also present.

Responding to questions from Egyptian and foreign journalists after his arrival, the Israeli prime minister said he hoped his visit would help impart momentum to the regional peace process.

Peres Brings 'New Ideas'
NC111525 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said on his arrival in Alexandria that the objective of his visit to Egypt is to give impetus to the peace process in the Middle East. He added that he is bring new ideas that serve this purpose.

Replying to a question by the Cairo radio Hebrew program, Peres said that the ideas he is bringing were formulated [balwaratuha] by the Israeli Cabinet. He will discuss them with President Husni Mubarak during their talks in Alexandria.

Mubarak Receives Peres for Talks
NC111448 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1444 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this afternoon and held a private session of talks with him.

Lutfi Hosts Luncheon
NC111257 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1253 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi hosted a luncheon in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon attended by members of both the Egyptian and Israeli delegations.

Lutfi, Peres Speak at Luncheon
NC111533 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1520 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Sep (MENA) — In a speech at the luncheon banquet which he gave today for Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the delegation accompanying him, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said that the signing of the arbitral compromis has removed one of the obstacles on the road to peace. Efforts must be made to bring about a comprehensive peace in the region, he stated.

Dr Lutfi also stressed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. It is necessary to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the five [permanent] members of the UN Security Council and all parties concerned. He added that the Palestinain issue is linked to Egypt's national and pan-Arab security.

In his speech at the banquet, Peres said that Egypt and Israel want a comprehensive peace in the region and that the aim of today's meeting is to bolster bilateral relations. He added that Israel has no ambition to control the Palestinians.

Mubarak Said Worried About Attacks
JN110921 Doha QNA in Arabic
0745 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text]Abu Dhabi, 11 Sep(QNA)— Press reports here said today that intensified contacts are being held at the highest levels between Cairo and Tel Aviv to obtain a pledge from the Israeli Government not to launch wide scale military operations against any Arab country either during or after Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Cairo.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* issued here today cited informed Egyptian sources as saying that President Mubarak fears a repetition of what had occurred when Israel launched an aggres-

sion against the Iraqi nuclear reactor following the meeting between former Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and Menachem Begin in 1981.

The sources added that the Egyptian president will give utmost priority to the Palestine question during his talks with the Israeli prime minister today. Mubarak hopes to obtain an Israeli Government approval on holding an international conference to be attended by the Palestinian side whether through a joint delegation comprising Jordanian and PLO representatives in case the PLO accepts Resolution 242 or through a delegation the nomination of whose members will be shared by the PLO provided that it does not include leading PLO members.

The Egyptian sources said that President Mubarak will focus during the talks on the need for Israeli recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination according to the working paper prepared by the Egyptian side. The sources added that the subject of Palestinian self-rule, which was mentioned in the Camp David accords, will not be discussed at te meeting because it is not accepted by all Arab parties.

Al-Majid Interviewed on Issues

TA110851 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Smadar Peri, in Cairo on 10 September]

[Text] "The very fact that President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres are meeting is in itself important. This is not meant to be a 'photo session,' but 'real business.' We plan to devote all the discussions to the promotion of the peace process, and expect Prime Minister Peres to respond in kind. The formula Egypt will offer is: The solution to the Palestinian problem will be found within the framework of an international conference."

The above was stated by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-majid, Egyptian Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in an exclusive interview with *Yedi'ot Aharonot*'s correspondent in Cairo yesterday, when it was already nearly certain that the Peres-Mubarak summit would indeed take place.

"We have always said that we are determined to hold the meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres. We regard this meeting as an important event that should be planned carefully. Recently we have held deliberations and contacts in anticipation of the meeting. The idea was to find out how we can work toward the peace process and the political process, and we intend to use this to solve the Palestinian problem," the Egyptian foreign minister added.

[Peri] Now that the summit is about to take place, what kind of "political briefcase" would you like Prime Minister Peres to take with him from Jerusalem to Alexandria?
[Al-Majid] I would prefer to let the two, President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres, hold their own discussions on the matter. We are familiar with Israel's position, and you know ours, so we are trying to launch a move that wili lead to negotiations to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

[Peri] What Egyptian proposal will be offered to Prime Minister Peres as a way to obtain the solution?
[Al-Majid] We are in favor of an international conference with the participation of all parties involved with problem. In the preparatory stages for the meeting, the deliberations will focus on the question of Palestinian representation. Egypt is determined to solve the Palestinian problem. The Palestinians have the right to enjoy self-determination, and it is about time Israel and Egypt addressed the issue.

[Peri] If this is so, then would Yasir 'Arafat — or any Palestinian, for that matter — come up and declare that he recognized UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel? No doubt this would pave the way to negotiations.
[Al-Majid] Why 'Arafat is not doing this? This you should ask him. Egypt would like 'Arafat to recognize 242, and we have furthermore been encouraging him to do so. At the same time, everyone has the right to self-determination. The Palestinians, too, deserve to be recognized as a nation. Resolution 242 indeed defines the right to exist, and we support it, but it does not refer to the Palestinians, so it would be fair to state that side by side with a declaration of recognition of 242, everyone, including Israel and the United States, should recognize the Palestinians.

[Peri] Israel has been entertaining high hopes for the summit. In the sphere of normalization, what will be the first project that will symbolize the turning of a new page in relations?
[Al-Majid] Let us allow the people both in your country and in ours who are authorized to deal with the matter to discuss it, immediately after the signing of the arbitral compromis.

[Peri] Could you tell us who will be the new ambassador who will be dispatched to Israel?
[Al-Majid] Everything will become clear after the signing.

[Peri] If this is really not a photo-session summit, as you claim, what is the chief message of the Peres-Mubarak meeting?
[Al-Majid] I am a great believer in peace, and I believe it exists, although some forces are acting against it. This is an event that is important for us, Israel, and the United States. The meeting itself is important, and the message that it will bring will be conveyed also to all our neighbors in the region. What is most important is that a dialgoue will begin. I wish to remind you, in this context, that Egypt had encouraged Prime Minister Peres to visit Morocco. Nonetheless, I also wish to point out: If the meeting is not held now but is postponed for technical details, this will not be the end of the world. The summit will take place eventually, and I am convinced that it will lead to a new interest in the peace process.

Commentary Says Egypt To Benefit

NC072018 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Mamduh Isma'il commentary: The Palestinian Issue is the Basis of Every Egyptian Activity]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Four years ago, Egypt had three reasons for refusing to negotiate with Israel. The first was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. The second

was Israel's intransigence on the Tabah question. The third reason was the inhuman conditions suffered by inhabitants living under Israeli occupation in the occupied territories.

Israel has now withdrawn from the Lebanese territories except for a border strip in the South. It has taken positive steps toward solving the Tabah issue, particularly after becoming convinced that Egypt will not relinquish an inch of its soil under any circumstances. Israel has also begun to improve the living conditions for those living in the occupied territories.

Egypt's actions are reasonable and realistic. It seizes every available opportunity for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. Israel has taken definite steps to create a peaceful environment in the region. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has agreed at the United Nations and in his meeting with Moroccan King Hassan II in Ifrane to the holding of the international conference for establishing peace in the region. Considering these facts, President Mubarak's meeting with Peres, if it is held now, will be a calculated gain for Egyptian policy.

Regardless of how much talk there is about this meeting which the Israelis are eagerly awaiting this meeting, it could definitely be, under the aforementioned developments, the true prelude toward solving the Palestinian issue and retrieving the occupied Arab territories. This is the past, present, and future goal of Egypt's diplomacy. We do not believe that Egypt objects to any other means sought by either an Arab or non-Arab party. The aim is the same even if the means differ.

Talks Termed Significant

NC111515 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: Tabah and the Exhaustive Dialogue to Regain a Right]

[Text] Egyptian, Arab, and world opinion have closely and daily followed the continuing and difficult dialogue between Egypt and Israel concerning the Tabah border strip. The first thing that attracts attention is that the Egyptian people have followed this dialogue calmly and with boundless confidence in their leaders' policy. This influenced the Egyptian negotiator, who sat at the negotiating table without glancing at his watch every 5 minutes. Thus, these negotiations between Egypt and Israel were a real battle pitting Israel's prevarication and Egypt's firmness and belief in the right to its soil.

We can say that the Egyptian negotiator scored a clear victory because the negotiations entailed hard bargaining up to the last minute. According to sources close to the talks, the change in the Israeli stand came about drop by drop. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that throughout the negotiations Egypt sought to have a clear and well-defined formulation of the arbitral compromis, so as to preclude ambiguity or vagueness and to lay out the appropriate conditions for the arbitration process within a definite and reasonable period and without impediments.

Undoubtedly, the significance of this far exceeds mere negotiations over the Tabah border strip. The significance is that the Egyptian party does not deal with Israel on the basis of sensibilities but on the basis of the good relations that should bind neighboring countries together. Thus intransigence or deviation did not come into the negotiations.

The second thing that should be pointed out is that defense of one's right does not conflict at all with the principle of positive negotiation. Negotiations mostly reflect the solid stand of the one whose right is undisputed and of his ability to face the opposing stand, which, at the same time, gains him the respect of world opinion.

We can also say that to avoid dialogue denotes in many cases a lack of true desire to settle a crisis or regain a right. Cairo could have chosen one-upmanship in the negotiations over Tabah and could have mobilized all its media to shout loudly about Tabah. But Cairo preferred to walk a civilized path and gave the negotiations every chance for more than a year and a half. The end was an agreement reached after exhaustive negotiation completely in line with Egyptian demands for accurate positioning of the border markers on the map to be submitted to the arbitration committee.

Thus today's meeting between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is a serious step by the two countries toward mutual understanding. It is the first summit in 5 years and was the outcome of arduous dialogue over difficult issues during which the Israeli negotiator realized that his Egyptian counterpart was truly interested in minute details and accurate phrasing, word by word — and we would not exaggerate if we said letter by letter — and that the Egyptian negotiator did not leave anything to chance or good intentions. The summiteers will discuss important aspects of bilateral relations and outline many matters that require review. They will also discuss the Palestinian issue as the core of the conflict in the Middle East. We do not want to belabor the point because the Egyptian view is known to all. What we want to stress is the fact that the Middle East badly needs peace and that peace cannot be established except with the sincere support of all parties. We would also like to note here that the effects of bitter wars do not disappear as soon as a peace treaty is signed; they can vanish if each party shows a true desire to eliminate these bad effects. The umbrella of peace will cover all the peoples in the region if intentions are sincere.

AL-AHRAM: Arabs With Forged Passports Arrested

NC110713 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0655 GGMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — Security forces at the port of Alexandria have arrested two Arab passengers who arrived carrying Jordanian passports, which turned out to be false.

The newspaper *Al-Ahram* reports today that the two passengers are being questioned to determine their true identity and nationality, as well as their motive in attempting to enter the city with forged passports at this particular time.

Trial Set for Officers Accused of Prisoner Torture
NC111302 Cairo MENA in English
1258 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, Sept 11 (MENA) — Forty-one police officers of different ranks, and four warrant officers were referred to the criminal court to be put on trial on charges of torturing a number of members of the Jihad (Holy War) Organisation, who were detained in the case called after the organisation's name.

Counsellor Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jindi, public prosecutor who issued the decision, called for applying the penal code provisions which stipulate punishment by imprisonment between three and ten years.

AL-BAYAN Reports Imminent Saddam USSR Visit

JN110948 Doha QNA in Arabic
0855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 11 Sep (QNA) — Press reports published here today say Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union within the next 2 days.

The newspaper *Al-Bayan* cites an informed Arab source in Paris as saying that the purpose ofthe Iraqi president's visit to Moscow at this particular time is to explain the military situation on the front with Iran from the Iraqi viewpoint and Iraq's needs to face the coming military developments. He will also exchange views with the Soviet leaders on the Middle East crisis as the date of the summit between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan is approaching. The source indicated that the Middle East question will be second on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit.

Khayrallah Warns Iran Against Shelling Cities

JN091206 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1110 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi Armed Forces deputy commander in chief has stated that Iraq's patience with the ignorant Iranian regime's crimes of shelling residential areas will not last long and that retaliation will be ruthless. In a statement to INA today, the Armed Forces deputy commander in chief added: We appeal to the Iranian people to exercise pressure on their criminal rulers who insist on resuming the war of the cities through their continued insistence on striking purely residential areas, unrestrained by conscience.

The deputy commander in chief said that Iraq has sent two official memorandums to the United Nations to have it assume its role in drawing Iran's attention to the question of striking at civilian citizens. He added: Iraq hopes that its warnings will be taken into consideration, and particularly the fact that it will be exonerated from any international responsibility if it finds it necessary to take deterring measures to protect its citizens.

Concluding his statement, the deputy commander in chief warned the Iranian rulers that their continued intentional shelling of residential areas will force Iraq to reply in kind. He added: In such a case, we have the power to completely erase Iranian cities. We hope that the Iranian people, the opposition in Iran, and all peace-loving parties would take note of this. He who warns is excused.

'Aziz Informs UN

JN101853 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1720 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) - - UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has received a letter from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, informing him of the deplorable crimes of the Iranian regime against Iraqi civilians. In this letter, addressed to the UN Security Council, 'Aziz referred to the Iranian forces' shelling of Basra with long-range artillery on 8 September which killed 17 civilians, including 5 children and 5 women, injured 40 other civilians, including 16 children and 11 women, and destroyed and burned a number of houses, shops, and civilian vehicles.

In his letter, delivered by Iraq's acting permanent representative, 'Aziz noted officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross visited affected areas of Basra yesterday and witnessed savage shelling of residential areas there. 'Aziz recalled Iraq's repeated memoranda to the Security Council and the UN secretary general, back to 8 March this year, on Iran's intention to begin the war of the cities as a cover for its large-scale offensive against Iraq. He said such intentions were corroborated by official Iranian statements which were considered documents at the Security Council.

'Aziz pointed out that despite the Iranian regime's continuous policy of aggression in a flagrant, unprecedented manner, neither the United Nations nor its affiliated bodies have been observed to play their roles as stipulated in the UN Charter with the aim of ending this war of aggression which Iran is launching against a UN member, stopping the bloodshed and the human tragedies, and sparing the region and the world the threats of this war. 'Aziz said Iraq cannot hide its feeling and that of the international community that the United Nations has completely ceased to play its appropriate role as a result of the policy of appeasement which some states adopt vis-a-vis the Iranian regime — a policy which has led to the flouting of international law and charters despite the war's dire consequences for the peace, security, and stability of the region's peoples.

'Aziz called on the UN General Assembly and Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities toward Iran's violations in a firmer way; otherwise Iraq will find itself compelled to punish the Iranian regime in the way it deems proper if it continues to shell selected residential areas in Iraq. Concluding his letter, 'Aziz said the United Nations should abandon its unjustified policy of balanced responsiveness [siyasat al-istijabah al-mutawazinah] and replace it with condemnation of the Iranian regime's crimes and the application of international law in accordance with logic and civilized behavior.

Saddam Receives Message From Pakistani Leader

JN101133 Baghdad INA in Arabic
0940 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on bilateral relations. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received the letter from Pakistani Planning and Development Minister Mahbubul Haq when he received him here today.

Ramadan, Others Meet Minister

JN101444 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1358 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Mahbubul

Haq, Pakistani minister of planning and development, here today. They reviewed bilateral relations and prospects for their development in various fields. Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj also met with the Pakistani minister and his delegation and discussed with him the possibility of joint coordination and cooperation in preparing national plans. They also reviewed ways of benefiting from the experience of the two countries with the aim of expanding cooperation between them.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform 'Aziz Salih al-Numan also met with Minister Mahbubul Haq and discussed the scope of cooperation in agriculture and the two countries' experience in this field.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2357

JN101642 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Communique No 2357 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the copassionate. With firm, absolute confidence in close, final victory, our Armed Forces are continuing their combat operations in the various sectors. They are ready at all positions and at all times to destroy enemy remnants and inflict utter defeat on them with God's help. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Continuing our firm, legitimate policy of destroying the enemy's war machine and its installations which are part of the war effort that the Khomeyniite clique is employing to commit aggression against our country and prolong the war, our Air Force planes today carried out a number of raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations. With God's help and the zeal of the heroic pilots, our planes achieved the following:

A. At 1500 [1100 GMT] today, our planes again hit the extremely important Tabriz oil refineries, which the enemy is using to feed its war machine, so as to further destroy this vital facility.
B. At 1214 [0814 GMT] today, a number of our planes launched a destructive raid against the Mahabad military camp, destroying depots for enemy weapons and ammunition and a great number of enemy vehicles and equipment on the ground. Massive casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel in the camp.
Having carried out these heroic missions, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, God be praised. God is the best of supporters.
2. Opening fire from their artillery and other weapons against enemy positions opposite our forces in the northern operational sector, the V Army Corps men inflicted massive losses on Khomeyniite men, equipment, and supplies. They also destroyed 2 tubular launchers, killed 13 knaves, and destroyed 3 ammunition dumps and 12 infantry positions.
3. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan sighted an enemy group and opened fire on it, killing or wounding a number of men. The remainder fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, one 81-mm mortar was destroyed and three enemy men were killed. Two ammunition dumps and one personnel shelter were destroyed, killing or wounding those inside. One Kalashnikov rifle, one light-caliber launcher, and a quantity of ammunition were seized.
4. The VII Army Corps men scored destructive hits on enemy positions opposite them, killing a number of enemy soldiers, destroying and burning one shovel and one vehicle, and destroying one observation post and two ammunition dumps.
5. Two enemy men were killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.
6. An enemy excavator was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
7. The cowardly, spiteful Iranian ruling clique shelled residential areas in Basra this afternoon with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1986.

Tabriz Plane Loss Denied

JN101959 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1939 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — An authoritative military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was shot down during the raid against the Tabriz oil refineries today. The spokesman described this claim as a sheer lie and a desperate attempt to hide the massive losses the Iraqi forces are inflicting on Iranians. The spokesman asserted that all the Iraqi planes returned safely to base today. The spokesman challenged the Iranian side to present any evidence to prove its claim.

'Large' Oil Tanker Hit

JN101920 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To further destroy the resources of the suspect tyrants and their economic resources they employ for their evil and aggressive aims against our country, our daring Air Force planes launched a successful raid against a large oil tanker off the Iranian coast at 1835 [1435 GMT] today, dealing it an effective, accurate hit. Our heroic pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, proud and triumphant in God's care.
[Dated] 10 September 1986.

Prince Hasan Meets Arab League's Klibi
JN100842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, visited the Prime Ministry yesterday and met for some time with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

His highness also met Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at the Prime Ministry yesterday. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i attended the meeting. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the current developments in the Arab arena and ways to bolster Arab solidarity.

Klibi arrived in Amman the day before yesterday to attend the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council meetings which began here yesterday.

Klibi Makes Statement, Departs
JN101243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has described his meeting with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i as positive and constructive. In a statement to a PETRA correspondent on departing Amman today after attending the meetings of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which concluded in Amman yesterday evening, Klibi said: This meeting provided us the opportunity to review the current difficulties and problems facing joint Arab action, and to discuss various ways to tackle them.

Klibi expressed his appreciation for Jordan's efforts under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn for the sake of consolidating joint Arab action. He praised Jordan's continuous support for the Arab League's various actions and hoped that the Arab ministers of finance, economy, and agriculture will implement the resolutions of the 41st session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, which he described as a historic session serving the interest and welfare of the Arab homeland.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Tunisian, Kuwaiti Ministers
JN101225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i in received his office this afternoon Ismail Khelil, Tunisian minister of finance and planning [title as heard]. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them in various fields.

The prime minister also received Kuwaiti Finance Minister Jasim al-Khurafi. They reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote and bolster them in various fields.

Al-Talhuni Leaves for Euro-Arab Dialogue Meetings
JN100844 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
10 Sep 86 p 20

[Excerpt] Amman — Senate member Bahjat al-Talhuni has left Amman for Vienna at the head of a parliamentary delegation to take part in the Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue conference due to be held in Vienna on 12 September. [passage omitted]

Islamic Jihad Denies Kidnapping American

NC110956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In a written statement received by an international news agency in Beirut, Islamic Jihad has denied responsibility for the abduction of U.S. citizen Frank Reed.

In its declaration, which was accompanied by a color photo of David Jacobsen, one of the American hostages, the group states: Although we did not kidnap the American Frederick [as heard] Reed, we support all forces working to cut off the hands of international arrogance and its spies in the region. We call on the group truly responsible for the kidnapping to come forward and assume responsibility for its actions.

The organization reiterated that all its statements would be accompanied by a photo of one of the hostages in its custody.

VOL: Hostage Moved to Al-Biqa' Barracks

NC111333 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] According to our information, Frank Reed, the American citizen kidnapped in West Beirut, was transferred to the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in the Al-Biqa' yesterday. Our reports state that a pickup truck belonging to Hizballah was used in the operation. The vehicle has a white license plate numbered 14/1873.

Amal Arrests PLF Group Escaping Israeli Navy

NC101600 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 10 (AFP) — A commando from the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) sailing an inflatable dinghy was arrested at dawn on Wednesday by Amal Shiite militia near Tyre, after escaping their Israeli naval pursuers, military sources said here Wednesday.

A PLF communique here said that the commando had been intercepted by an Israeli patrol while on a mission "in Palestine".

"After a two-hour exchange of fire, our six-man commando, one of whom was wounded, withdrew," the communique said.

In Israel, a military spokesman said an Israeli patrol vessel had opened fire at dawn on a dinghy laden with armed men off the coast of Southern Lebanon.

The men had succeeded in reaching the shore and at least one of them had been wounded, the spokesman said.

Lebanese police said Wednesday that an attempted pre-dawn landing by Israeli naval forces near an Amal Shiite militia position at Abu al-Aswad, 15 kilometres (9 miles) north of Tyre, was thwarted after a heavy exchange on both sides. Later Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), appealed for the "immediate release" of the PLF commando.

WAM Cites Report on 'Plan' To Assassinate Birri

JN101438 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1354 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has said that Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal movement, recently received a report from an Arab intelligence service on a plan to assassinate him and Bahiyah al-Hariri, sister of the Saudi businessman of Lebanese origin, Rafiq al-Hariri. A Lebanese leader told the paper that Birri and Mrs Al-Hariri have adopted tight security measures. The paper said the plan aims to fomenting sedition in West Beirut, where Minister Birri's headquarters are located, and in Sidon, where Mrs Al-Hariri lives.

Birri Requests UN To Implement Resolution 425

NC070819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his conviction that the United Nations and UN Assistant Secretary General Marrack Goulding, who has arrived in Lebanon, should study ways to ensure southern Lebanon's protection against Israeli acts of aggression.

In a statement yesterday, Minister Birri said that the United Nations should not discuss measures to improve UNIFIL'S security in Lebanon; it should instead focus discussion on the implementation of Resolution 425, which is the only thing that can protect the UN forces. This resolution arranged for the formation of a UN interim force in Lebanon in 1978. It also provides for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and for the deployment of Lebanese and UNIFIL forces along the border.

Minister Birri reiterated his adherence to this resolution. He emphasized that any future attack on UNIFIL will be regarded as an attack on the Amal Movement. Birri held Israel both directly and indirectly responsible for all the recent attacks on UNIFIL in light of the fact that it has refused to approve the implementation of Resolution 425.

The UNIFIL forces in Lebanon, particularly the French contingent, have been the target of numerous attacks since the beginning of last month. The last and most violent one resulted in the deaths of three French soldiers. The three men were killed by a remote controlled bomb while they were jogging in Jwayya, approximately 10 km east of Tyre.

Minister Birri believes that Israeli officials support these attacks against UNIFIL on the basis of statements they have made which refer to the futility of UNIFIL. In this regard, he also notes the Israeli military actions against residents of towns situated in UNIFIL-controlled areas of southern Lebanon.

Goulding arrived in Lebanon yesterday. His visit to Middle East falls within the framework of a task undertaken at the request of

UN Secretary General Javier de Cuellar following the UN Security Council emergency session called by France 2 days ago, when it was decided that special measures would be taken to enhance UNIFIL'S security.

Al-Jumayyil on Allegiances, Sovereignty
NC101833 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has asserted that Lebanon rejects any foreign armed presence on its territory. He emphasized that allegiance to Lebanon must be absolute, that there should be no dual allegiance, and that the state's sovereignty has to be established on all Lebanese territory within inviolable borders.

President al-Jumayyil declared that Lebanon could not possibly accept an armed presence on its territory other than that of the Lebanese Army, the Internal Security Forces, and UNIFIL, providing the latter was there at Lebanon's request. He said: Throughout our long history, our country has suffered aggression and injustice but the country prevailed, while the aggressors and the oppressors went away and the Lebanese people triumphed.

President al-Jumayyil said the current phase is a decisive one, and it can be transcended once the necessary factors are secured, especially if the Lebanese people remain steadfast no matter what.

In an interview with the Australian newspaper *Telegraph*, President al-Jumayyil stressed that priority should be given to the nation and that allegiance to Lebanon should be absolute. He said that the Lebanese will not accept dual allegiance or partners in their homeland.

The president added that the security of the homeland and the safety of the citizens can be achieved only through a strong, independent, and sovereign state that protects public liberties and works for the withdrawal of all foreign armies from its territory.

President al-Jumayyil then cited the following principles:

Lebanon is the one and only homeland, its borders are inviolable, and it has absolute sovereignty over all its territory. Lebanon's system of government is presidential, democratic, and parliamentary, a system in which all its people and all its spiritual communities participate. The stability of this system of government is guaranteed by justice, equality, and equal opportunities. Armed conflict and all forms of infighting must be ended, the state's authority must be exercised over every inch of the country, the system of free economy must be adhered to, and an expanded, decentralized administration must be achieved.

President al-Jumayyil said the Chamber of Deputies is the source of powers; it is the legislator and the controller. He added that Lebanon's democratic system is the odd man out among the existing political systems in the Middle East. This is why it has become a target. He concluded by declaring that the countdown has begun and that those who have involved themselves in our crisis and waged wars over our land now feel that the fire that extended to our country will one day extend to theirs.

Soviet Trade Delegation Seeks Increased Trade

JN091838 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1716 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — Syrian and Soviet officials met here today to discuss boosting commercial and industrial exchanges and increasing the volume of Syrian exports to the Soviet Union.

A Soviet delegation visiting Syria led by (Kosolov), deputy minister of internal trade [title as received] reviewed economic and trade relations with a Syrian delegation led by Muhammad Shafiq, head of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce, to increase textile exports to the Soviet Union.

The head of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce told the Soviet delegation that Syrian industrialists are eager to participate in an exhibition of Syrian products scheduled to open in Moscow in November.

The head of the Soviet team expressed his country's readiness to expand and develop bilateral commercial and industrial relations and voiced his understanding of the position of Syrian exporters and the need to develop these relations.

CSSR Deputy Premier Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081432 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1357 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA) — CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria lasting several days. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dusan Ulcak, CSSR ambassador in Damascus; and the CSSR embassy staff.

In a statement upon arrival, Colotka pointed out that during this visit he will hold talks with Syrian officials on bolstering and consolidating bilateral relations and on cooperation in various fields. Colotka praised Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting Zionist and imperialist schemes to impose hegemony on the region. He affirmed CSSR support and backing for Syria in its struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Received by Al-Kasm

JN091554 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka and his delegation here today. They assessed the developed relations between Syria and the CSSR in all economic, industrial, trade, and technical fields and discussed the spheres of bilateral cooperation.

The CSSR official voiced his country's firm support for Syria's struggle agaisnt all imperialist and Zionist schemes. For his part, Dr al-Kasm expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks the guest minister has been holding with officials in Damascus, referring to their importance in promoting bilateral cooperation.

Received by Talas

JN091617 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1352 GMT 9 Dep 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, defense minister, and deputy prime minister, received CSSR Deputy Premier Peter Colotka and Foreign Trade Minister (Veretzel) here today. They discussed the promotion of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

Al-Kasm Inaugurates Dayr al-Zawr Oil Facility

JN101657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Dayr al-Zawr — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad and amid a popular and official celebration, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today inaugurated regular oil pumping operations from the Al-Taym oil well near the city of Dayr al-Zawr by cutting a silk ribbon and unveiling a memorial plaque commemorating the start of regular production from this oil well.

A popular celebration at the site of the operation was held. It was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Minister of Transportation Yusuf Ahmad, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Minister of Electricity Kamil al-Baba, Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, Minister of Industry 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqjaji, Ministers of State Muhammad Jum'ah and Ghazi Mustafa; and secretaries of the Ba'th Party branches in Dayr al-Zawr, Al-Raqqah, and Al-Hasakah.

Dr Nadir Nabulsi, assistant oil minister and chairman of the board of directors of the Euphrates Company for Oil, delivered a speech in which he hailed Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad under whose leadership and sponsorship this discovery was made. In his speech, Nabulsi talked about the importance of this on the economic level in the country. He affirmed that the discovery of oil in the Al-Taym well has paved the way for other discoveries in Dayr-al-Zawr Province. This called for intensifying efforts to promote all forms of exploration in accordance with the most advanced scientific methods in this field.

Dayr al-Zawr Governor Nadim 'Akkash also delivered a speech in which he referred to the great achievements under President Hafiz al-Asad on all levels and in all fields. He said: This achievement is one of our great Ba'th achievements and expresses leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad's concern for his people and nation. It is the flow of a vital and important vein which supports our economy and development plans and consolidates our country's steadfast stands and efforts to achieve strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. [passage omitted]

Peres-Mubarak Summit To Proceed Following Agreement

Agreement on Arbitral Compromis

TA102215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations have reached an agreement on the arbitral compromis. The Egyptian Government is scheduled to meet shortly and approve it. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the signing ceremony on the arbitral compromis will take place in the Mena House Hotel around midnight.

Unless there are last-minute obstacles, the Israeli Inner Cabinet will convene tomorrow morning to hear about the agreement and the expected meeting of the prime minister with the Egyptian president. Aferward Mr Peres will fly to Cairo. This evening it has been learned that Mr Peres invited Herut Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor to join his entourage. MK Abba Eban and Minister 'Ezer Weizman will also join the prime minister. The meeting with President Mubarak will be the first meeting of an Egyptian president with an Israeli prime minister since the funeral of President al-Sadat approximately 5 years ago.

Peres Announcement on Summit

TA110757 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0750 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres announced in this morning's Inner Cabinet meeting that during the Alexandria summit he will act according to the basic guidelines of the national unity government and that he does not have any intention of deviating from these basic guidelines. Peres said he will reject any demand that Israel recognize the right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

After the meeting Minister David Levi told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that if the positions agreed upon in the Cabinet are maintained in Alexandria — and there is no reason to believe they will not be — then the prime minister should be wished success.

After the meeting Minister Navon said that the discussion was held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere, on the basis of agreement, and that no bitterness was felt on the part of the Likud's ministers.

The prime minister is to leave for Alexandria in a short while.

Peres Predeparture Statement

TA110950 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0843 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Egypt for a summit meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak — live]

[Text] Mr Knesset Speaker, my fellow Cabinet members, dear guests. This morning we are leaving for Egypt, our most important and largest neighbor, with which we have had a peace agreement for 7 years. The preparations for this meeting encountered quite a few difficulties, but still the difficultires in peace negotiations are far better than the dangers of returning to a policy of conflict. I am convinced I speak for all my fellow Cabinet members in saying that the subject of peace is a central issue on our national agenda. We will not allow the peace process to die or fade away. We will imbue it with new life for the benefit of all the residents of the region, Jews and Arabs, Muslims and CHristians.

I hope we are hereby putting an end to 4 years of cold peace between the two countries by returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and resuming bilateral relations between our countries. I trust that meetings between the leaders of the two countries will from now on become a common feature.

The Government of Israel is determined to foster bilateral relations, to make a sincere effort to broaden the circle of peace in our region, and to solve the Palestinian problem. An active peace between Israel and Egypt will constitute a substantial contribution toward that end.

Proposals on Egyptian Involvement in Gaza

TA110826 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Report from Cairo by Refa'el Mann and Shefi Gabay]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who is leaving for the Alexandria summit this morning, is carrying proposals for stepped-up Egyptian involvement in Gaza Strip affairs.

This has to do, in the initial stage, with proposals for cooperation between Egypt and the Gaza Strip in such areas as water and energy. It has been learned that the prime minister will want to examine Mubarak's readiness to lend his hand to joint projects involving his government and the residents of Gaza.

The proposals in this area, which have been drawn up over the last few weeks, emphasize that these projects will benefit both Israel and Egypt. The proposals are to ease the burden currently placed on Israel in seeing to the needs of the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip, and will allow Egypt to increase its involvement in the region. [passage omitted]

Political sources reported last night that in the summit, Peres will reject the Egyptian call for granting self-determination to the Palestinians. He will explain that any such declaration will only strengthen the PLO and weaken Jordan's King Husayn. Peres believes that this could be detrimental to the peace process, as we have already seen that Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat would not be able to cooperate in the peace process because their goals are different.

Jerusalem expects the Egyptian demand for agreement on self-determination to be raised at the summit, but according to Israeli sources, Egypt realizes even before the meeting that this demand is unacceptable to Israel.

As for the next stages of the peace process and the resolution of the Palestinian problem, people in the Prime Minister's Office admit that the difficulties in concluding the negotiations over the

arbitral compromis have precluded a thorough debate on this issue, which Richard Murphy had in mind for the last few days. However, even in the absence of groundwork, no doubt the subject will feature prominently in the summit.

Political sources have reported that an attempt will be made to reach an understanding and formulate an agreement on the subjects on which Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and the United States agree, along with an attempt to set up a mechanism for pursuing discussion of the disputed points, such as a preparatory committee or proximity talks.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night that the significance of the talks must not be judged against the background of the last few days' discord, but as part of the efforts that Shim'on Peres has been making for the past 2 years to prevent further deterioration in Israeli-Egyptian relations. [passage omitted]

Shamir on Arbitral Compromis, Summit

TA110955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0855 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Razi Barqay at Ben-Gurion Airport, at the end of the farewell ceremony for Prime Minister Peres — live]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Shamir, good morning. Has an agreement been reached during the Inner Cabinet meeting between you and the Labor Party regarding the agenda and the order of priorities of the issues that will be discussed with President Mubarak?

[Shamir] You know it is not customary to give a report on what takes place in Inner Cabinet meetings.

[Barqay] Still, without entering details, is the prime minister leaving with the feeling that he is backed by the consensus of the Israeli Government?

[Shamir] A concensus exists to the extent that he adheres to those documents that are acceptable to all parts of the government.

[Barqay] In his farewell remarks the prime minister spoke of a solution to the Palestinian problem. Is this acceptable to you?

[Shamir] In our opinion, according to what is said in the basic guidelines, the solution to the Palestinian problem should be found in the framework of the Camp David agreements.

[Barqay] Mr Shamir, from your point of view, if it were you who was leaving for Egypt today, what precedes what — normalization with Egypt or a continuation of the peace process?

[Shamir] I believe one should first discuss bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations, for the sake of peace as well, since Egypt should serve as an example to the rest of the Arab countries in the region.

[Barqay] Sir, the document signed on Tabah, its final formulation — is it acceptable to you, or has Israel made unnecessary concessions for it, in your opinion?

[Shamir] The arbitral compromis that was signed is the same document approved by the Inner Cabinet.

[Barqay] You are satisfied, in other words.

[Shamir] Under the present circumstances, yes.

Shamir Declines Offer To Join Peres

TA110740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres several weeks ago invited Foreign Minister Shamir to join him at the Alexandria summit. But Shamir turned him down.

A spokesman for Shamir explained yesterday that Shamir had not wanted to go "with" someone, as a "number two". If and when he goes, "he will go as a leader." [passage omitted]

'Suspicion' Tamir Misspoke to Egyptians

TA070700 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Sep 86 pp 1,2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Last week a fierce dispute broke out in the Prime Minister's Office over the suspicion that Director General Avraham Tamir went too far in the formulations he gave Egyptian President Husni Mubarak for a solution to the Palestinian problem. In a discussion held in the Sarenu forum ["Our Ministers" — Labor Party discussions forum] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin wanted to know whether Tamir, in his meeting with Mubarak in Alexandria 2 weeks ago, had really guaranteed in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' name to put on the agenda of the preparatory committee the question of self-determination for the Palestinians within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and the territories.

This was brought to Peres' attention a short time after Tamir's return from Egypt and clarifications were held with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni, who also participated in that meeting in Alexandria. Basyuni was asked to inform Mubarak that Israel continues to oppose any formulation that contains self-determination and he has left for Cairo with a message to this effect to the president.

Following this, difficulties arose in the preparations for the Peres-Mubarak summit, because the Egyptian presibent had already informed King Husayn that this formula would be included on the preparatory committee's agenda. Another message Peres has passed on to Mubarak via Basyuni explains firmly that the prime minister is against making the holding of the summit dependent on any promises whatsoever because he regards the summit as a turning point in furthering peace in the Middle East, not just an Israeli achievement.

In reaction to this, Basyuni, in the name of President Mubarak, announced that the meeting would take place when scheduled if the Tabah arbitral compriomis is completed by then. In messages exchanged between Peres and Mubarak, the latter claimed the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks had misled his staff on the issue of the border demarcation. Peres replied that it was the members of the Egyptian delegation who had misled the president. Following this, as well as in connection with Tamir's meeting with Mubarak, a noisy quarrel broke out between the director general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Egyptian charge d'affaires, and it was only at the end of last week that the rifts between them were smoothed over. Minister 'Ezer Weizman has always expressed his full confidence in Tamir and informed the prime minister that he will draw personal conclusions if the director general's status is harmed. Weizman fully backs Tamir's story that he never presented the formulation of self-determination in the prime minister's name. Weizman says the idea was raised by Mubarak and he himself had said there was nothing to stop this formulation being put on the preparatory committee's agenda.

The misunderstandings brought to light in the preparatory talks for the summit have led to the decision to give up the formulation of a joint communique prior to the convening of the summit. Instead, President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres will try to work out the main points of such a communique and its text will be passed on to the working teams that are to meet at the same time as the two leaders.

Herut Issues Announcement on Summit

TA111026 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Herut Movement has issued an announcement in which it congratulates the prime minister on his departure for the meeting with the Egyptian president. At the same time, the Herut Movement expresses the hope that the price paid so far for the holding of this summit will not increase during the summit itself.

Papers Assess Summit

TA110817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] The key issue with which the editorials deal this morning is the Alexandria summit. Although the editorials were written before it was learned that the meeting would indeed take place, their writers estimated that the two leaders would indeed meet and level quite a bit of criticism at the way matters finally developed toward a summit.

Ha'aretz writes that the holding of a summit in itself will be marked as a milestone on the way toward promoting normalization. However, in order to fill the peace treaty with content the Egyptian Government will have to remove the obstacles in the spheres of contact between his countrymen and the Israelis. The paper adds that the road will now be clear for renewed efforts to free the peace process from its deadlock. It is against this background that both Israel and Egypt will advance toward a new stage in which their relations will be less burdened with disagreements than was the case in recent years.

Under the headline of "Low-Key Summit" *Hatzofe* says this summit has been forced into being and contains many elements of lack of respect. Nevertheless, the paper says, one should wish the summit success and hope it will be useful and advance normalization of relations with Egypt as well as examine ways to promote peace in the region.

Davar too expressed discontent over the vicissitudes in the preparations for the summit, but says this will be one of those occasions of which one can say that their importance lies in their very existence. It is doubtful that a breakthrough will be achieved in Alexandria, but one may assume this will be a new beginning for normalization of bilateral relations, a matter which should not be underrated. *Davar* hopes that the cold peace chapter will be over and that the summit will also mark the beginning of a dialogue designed to clarify ways of expanding the political process.

The Jerusalem Post says this will not be the meeting to yield a breakthrough on the peace front, especially the Palestinian question. One should not expect a real breakthrough since the summit was not properly prepared and 1-day summits produce only what is fed into them. Nevertheless, *The Jerusalem Post* hopes that however one judges it, the summit will be a success.

Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Reportedly Sought

TA101008 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 86 p 9

[Report by 'Ofra Yeshu'a-Iyth from Washngton]

[Text] Israel is trying to organize a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, who will be in New York at the end of next week.

It appears, however, that the Soviet foreign minister's timetable is making the convening of such a meeting difficult. Shim'on Peres will arrive in New York on 18 September, following his visit to Canada, while the Soviet foreign minister's most important meeting — with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz — has been scheduled for 19 and 20 September in Washington.

Moreover, the Soviet Embassy spokesman in Washington said it has not yet been decided whether the foreign minister will be in New York before he arrives in Washington for the U.S.-Soviet talks.

Israeli sources yesterday refused to confirm or deny the report that Israeli Ambassador in Washington Mc'ir Rosenne held a meeting yesterday with his Soviet counterpart.

In this meeting the two were supposed to have discussed the possibility of organizing an Israeli-Soviet meeting in which the prime minister would participate.

Netanyahu: Contacts Continuing

TA110644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu has disclosed that the contacts with the Soviet Union have continued since the Helsinki meeting. He said this in a talk with our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer. Ambassador Netanyahu says the USSR persists in the direction of a dialogue with Israel, while attempting not to pay the price demanded by Israel. In his opinion, there is no reason for Israel to efface itself in front of the Soviets and to give up on its demand that Jews leave the Soviet Union. Ambassador Netanyahu added that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who will arrive in New York for UN General Assembly discussions, will meet there with foreign ministers of several East European countries.

Syrian Chemical Weapons To Be Discussed at UN

TA110733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] During the deliberations of the UN General Assembly session, which will open next week, Israel's UN delegation will raise the issue of Syria's preparations to use chemical weapons. Our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer reports Israel's representatives will present to the assembly data about the production of chemical weapons by the Syrians.

Spanish Foreign Minister Backs PLO Self-Determination

LD101402 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Special correspondent Juan Antonio Sacaluga dispatch from Jerusalem]

[Text] The present good relations between Spain and Israel and the mutual wish to deepen and develop these relations could not hide the many differences between the two countries on the present problems in the Middle East. Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, who met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday, did not hesitate to defend the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people during the dinner hosted by his counterpart and soon-to-be prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir. Our special correspondent, Juan Antonio Sacaluga, reports from Jerusalem:

[Sacaluga] There are strong differences of opinion between Spain and Israel on the situation in the Middle East. There is the shared wish to improve mutual relations and cooperation in every field. This is, in a few words, the summary of the first day of the visit by Fernandez Ordonez to Israel. In the speeches at the end of last night's dinner the different positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict were revealed very clearly. At yesterday's afternoon working meeting between the two ministers and their delegations and during the meeting between Fernandez Ordonez and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, greater emphasis was put on bilateral relations and the beginning of means of cooperation.

During the toasts Fernandez Ordonez read a conciliatory speech in English. He recalled Spain's commitment to the defense of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people, and in particular the right to self-determination, but he did not openly mention the PLO. His counterpart, Shamir, the leader of the Israeli Right and prime minister-to-be if the present political pact is maintained, at the dinner used his usual harsh and aggressive tone as suited to his condition of leader of the [word indistinct]. Shamir said that peace in the area would require a total disqualification of the PLO which he accused of advocating and practicing terrorism. He did not attribute the recent attack against a synagogue in Istanbul to any country or concrete group, but he described as (?indispensable) a reply to terrorism:

[Begin Shamir recording in English with superimposed Spanish translation] The barbarism carried out in Istanbul does not leave the civilized world with any other alternative but the adoption of all the possible measures to eradicate this horrible plague of our time. [end recording]

[Sacaluga] During the dinner and in his welcoming speech to Fernandez Ordonez, Shamir did not mention the discrepancies with Spain. He asked our country to support the most realistic and moderate tendencies of the Arab world, rather than the radical ones.

In the morning at Tel Aviv Airport Fernandez Ordonez made a call for sacrifice to achieve peace:

[Begin Ordonez recording] True peace requires sacrifices from everybody. But the greatest sacrifice is what happens when there is no peace. Spain is convinced that a just peace for everyone is possible. We hope that this is not an illusion and that from this point of view Israel can be — as it has (?been) very well — the country of hope. [end recording]

[Sacaluga] Fernandez Ordonez spoke in favor of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and of the contribution that an international conference might bring. The Israeli Right rejects — let me remind you — an international forum and says that negotiations have to be carried out through direct talks with the Arabs. The Labor Party accepts the framework of the conference but with reservations and conditions.

Both on his arrival and in his speech the foreign minister stressed the moral duty of Europe and Spain to say that an international conference is thought to be necessary, in a clear attempt to encourage a more specific position by the EEC. Shamir, the Israeli minister, reproached the international community and the United Nations for what he described as unfulfillment of promises to Israel and even complicity with its enemies.

In the bilateral field, yesterday's negotiations led to the commitment to form a mixed commission to study the possible fields to increase cooperation with concrete agreements. The first of these agreements to be signed would be, according to Israeli sources, of a cultural nature. On Israeli exports to the EEC, Spain does not want the definition of the new EEC policy with the Mediterranean countries to be carried out before the solution of several disputes between Madrid and Brussels, especially with reference to the Canary Islands. In the fields of cooperation, Israeli sources told RNE [Radio Nacional de Espana] that there is an interest

in technology, the exchange of experiences and research in nuclear energy, tourism, agricultural development, and so on. On this subject the speeches of the two ministers stressed references to the deep historical and cultural ties between Spain and the Jewish community.

Minister Fernandez Ordonez visited the museum of [name indistinct]. He laid a wreath to the Jewish victims of Nazism and wrote in the book of guests the following: "Never to be complicit with the horrors of history with silence or nonaction."

Today Minister Fernandez Ordonez will pay a private visit to the old city of Jerusalem, will be received by Israeli President Chaim Herzog, will hold a meeting with the deputy prime minister and minister of education, Yitzhaq Navon, and will then have lunch with Israeli political leaders. In the afternoon he will receive [word indistinct] moderate Palestinians at the Spanish Consulate General in Jerusalem.

Meets Palestinian Representatives

LD102311 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez is meeting this afternoon in Jerusalem with a group of moderate Palestinian representatives at the offices of the Spanish Consulate. The foreign minister has asked the Israeli authorities — during the meetings they have held since he arrived in Israel yesterday — to take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people. It is known that Spain does not maintain the same position as Israel with regard to the Palestinian issue, and Fernandez Ordonez has said so.

The foreign minister said during his meeting with Yitzhak Shamir that Spain supports the right to a peaceful existence of all the states of the region, which logically includes Israel, and that it defends the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, particularly that of self-determination. [passage omitted]

3 'Terrorists' Wounded in Dinghy Incident

TA101618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] From an investigation conducted by the Navy, it transpires that the three terrorists who were seen on the dinghy off Sidon early this morning were all wounded by the fire directed by the Navy's *Dabur*. The firefight, during which the dinghy sank, lasted 1 and 1/2 minutes. A senior Navy officer told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Navy vessels regard all vessels spotted in the territory they patrol as potential terrorist vessels. This ensures that alert is maintained.

IDF Commander Comments on Katyusha Attacks

TA101756 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Interview with the commander of the Northern Command, Major General Yosef Peled, by military correspondent Gay Zohar on 10 September — recorded]]

[Text] [Peled] There is no escalation in the area. Shooting at Israeli territory did not begin just this week, it has been going on for months now, so there is no need to be under any pressure or to think that a new situation has been created.

[Zohar] The question is: Do we know who is behind the recent attacks? Are they Palestinians or Shi'ite organizations?

[Peled] This is something I do not quite understand. Why is everybody trying to find out exactly who is behind the attacks? When I am asked who is behind the attacks, I say that all those organizations whose common denominator is the desire to hit the State of Israel are behind it. We try to find out exactly who fired in each case, and we try to deal with everyone who fires Katyushas into Israeli territory. The bottom line is that the attacks are committed by different organizations from time to time, and as I said, they have one common denominator: to hit as hard as they can at the State of Israel.

[Zohar] When talking about the security zone and the new security policy on the northern border, it has been said that maximal peace for the Galilee cannot be guaranteed, and the reference was mainly to Katyushas. Today, more than a year since the new policy was introduced, it seems we have succeeded in overcoming most of the problems — there are almost no infiltrations and even the attempts to infiltrate are decreasing — but the Katyusha problem still exists. Can this problem not be solved, too?

[Peled] First, you are stating a fact, not asking a question. The public finds out about every attack that we did not succeed in preventing. The public does not find out about all those incidents, and there have been many of them, in which we prevent shooting, in various ways which there is no point in even mentioning over the radio. What is brought to the public's attention are those shootings into our area that succeed. [Zohar] To conclude, can we definitely understand that the IDF will continue with the same policy, the same moves it has taken to date?

[Peled] The IDF will continue with the same policy, which states that we will use various working methods, each time at a place and time suitable to the event. Last Thursday-Friday night we struck at a village in which we know there is collaboration. We also will find other ways — I do not think there is any need to go into detail — from time to time, and in one way or another we will hit at whomever is behind the shooting into Israeli territory.

ASL Soldiers Killed, Wounded in 'Terrorist' Attack

TA111246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] At dawn dozens of terrorists, apparently members of Hizballah, attacked an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] position

in southern Lebanon near Bint Jubayl. Heavy fighting developed in the course of which two of the position's troops were killed and three wounded. Three terrorists were killed and four wounded. They did not succeed in conquering the position, but while they were retreating they carried off an ASL armored personnel carrier, on which they loaded their dead and wounded. During the incident five UNIFIL soldiers from the Nepalese unit were also wounded, two of them seriously. The IDF was not involved in the incident at any time.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that, in reaction to the incident, ASL forces attacked six villages in the Bint Jubayl region with artillery fire around noon. The sector is now calm. Our correspondent has learned that one of the terrorists killed in the incident was considered to be one of the leaders of Hizballah in southern Lebanon. He was a resident of Dayr Wanun al-Nahar.

2 'Terrorists' Receive Prison Sentences

TA101523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Lod military court has handed out heavy sentences to two terrorists who admitted to planting bombs. Nazi Yusuf Salah al- Din, 28, from the village of Hizma, received 16 years imprisonment. 'Ali Mas'ud al-Khatib, from the same village, received 11 years imprisonment.

The two admitted to planting bombs at the French Hill junction in Jerusalem and at the entrance to Ben-gurion Airport. There were no injuries in either incident.

Senior Shin Bet Official Incriminates Shamir

TA051153 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] A senior member of the Shin Bet, who was one of those pardoned by the president, said in his testimony before the interrogation team that he had participated in the meeting with Yitzhaq Shamir during which the No 300 bus affair was raised, and that he has no doubts that Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom acted with the prime minister's permission.

The testimony of the Shin Bet official, who is continuing to fill a senior position in the organization, strengthens the versions of the Shin Bet chief and his former deputy, Re'uven Hazaq, given to the police investigators.

The Shin Bet man said in his testimony that he had participated in the meeting in an official capacity with Shamir, who was then prime minister, and that according to what was said in that meeting, he has no doubt that Yitzhaq Shamir knew about the elimination of the terrorists and about the false testimony that Shin Bet men had given to the Zore'a and Blatman commissions. According to him, Shamir acted in line with the Shin Bet chief who believed that everything should be done so as not to entangle his men in the affair.

The police interrogators were surprised by the fact that the three senior Shin Bet officials gave an identical version of Shamir's involvement in the affair. The police investigators are convinced that Avraham Shalom and Re'uven Hazaq did not coordinate their testimonies in advance because of the tense relations between them.

The team investigating the affair is now analyzing the findings in order to formulate the recommendations to be submitted to the attorney general.

Shamir's associates yesterday denounced "political elements who are meddling in the affair." They strongly attacked what they call "the renewed campaign against Yitzhaq Shamir," and linked this with the imminent rotation. According to them, a large part of the report are aimed at personally harming Shamir. Members of the vice prime minister's staff are refusing to address reports that the Shin Bet officials incriminated Shamir in their testimonies. In addition, they are refusing to confirm or deny whether Shamir was interrogated by the police commissioner.

Additional Reportage on Delegate Speechs, Meetings

Peru's Garcia Makes Closing Speech

PY100233 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish
1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Alan Garcia was chosen to give the closing speech at the meeting of the nonaligned countries. This is part of his speech:

[Begin recording] Negative attitudes will not make us lose hope at this movement. Not everything will be done, but we have started.

Then, sir, our best commitment is our presence here in Africa, here in Zimbabwe. [words indistinct] we have not decided where our next summit meeting will take place, because we hope perhaps it could be held in a South Africa free of apartheid, without hypocrisy; in a South Africa liberated by us from the burden of [word indistinct].

I want to finish, Robert Mugabe, by thanking you in the name of Latin America and the Caribbean, and in my own name, for the great lesson we have received, a lesson on political relations as a sign of hope during these days, hope and an example for the future. I think the best example is this revolutionary Africa, this Africa of evolution, this Africa of hopes.

I greatly envy the strength of the leaders of these countries, because they equate national independence with economic independence and with the meaningful call of human liberation. I deeply envy the future and fortune of these countries, because they are showing us the way and the future.

Robert Mugabe, your countries have in their hands the destiny of this movement. In this [word indistinct] you have shown patient you can be with stubborn attitudes and how calm and [word indistinct] you can be with intolerance. We believe in this movement, a movement sounding the alert and permanently and necessarily present in a world more and more concerned with suffering and exploitation.

We have come here to leave a commitment, and we are leaving our hearts. We are alert throughout the world. When the time comes to lift the laurels of victory and to present our homage to those who with perseverance and hard struggle have made their land freer, call us, call us, no matter how far we are; no matter how deep is the sleep of death; no matter how strong are the ties holding us back. We will come, we will come to say we are with you, with your people, your race, your history. We will come to say that we are all together lifting our hands and eyes to the skies of hope; to say that we believe in a better world; that it is not enough to have a better place in the world we know; that we believe in something different, according to the dreams of those who laid the foundations of this movement that we have to continue with a policy that is not only reason and dialogue, but [word indistinct] close to the heart. Such are the feelings of Latin America and the Caribbean, a world close to Africa, close to Asia, as Kenneth Kaunda says: [words indistinct] We say: Three continents, a single nation. A single nation in history, a single nation in the beautiful work for the future. [end recording]

Further on Declarations

LD061029 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0440 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Harare, September 7 (TANJUG) — The Eighth Non-aligned Summit ended early this morning with the adoption of the political and economic declarations, while the decision on the venue of the ninth summit is to be taken at the ministerial conference on Cyprus in 1988.

The special declaration on Africa's south and other documents were accepted at the closing plenary session.

The closing session, presided by the Movement's new chairman Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, opened ten or so hours later than scheduled. The reason was that ministers of some ten countries and heads of delegations within the conference bureau were coordinating their stands on the venue of the next ministerial conference and summit.

The ministerial conference on the South-South cooperation is to be held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea capital, Pyongyang, in 1987.

The coordinating bureau of the non-aligned will not in the future be comprised of a fixed number of members and representatives of all non-aligned countries will from now on be able to participate in its work. This was actually the formula implemented at the seventh summit in Delhi in 1983.

The setting up of a standing ministerial committee for the economic cooperation among the developing countries, the action fund for resistance to the invasion of colonialism and apartheid and the "trade union of the poor nations" organization, which is to deal with cooperation among the developing countries, are also ranked among the important summit decisions.

The movement's chairman, Robert Mugabe, appealed to Iran and Iraq to put an end to their tragic conflict and achieve a political solution based on the principles of non-alignment and the U.N. Charter. At the closing session, the Iranian delegation set forth certain reservations about the part of the political declaration pertaining to the Gulf conflict. After the closing speech of the movement's chairman, according to the established tradition, the session participants were addressed by representatives of all the regions. [passage omitted] The summit ended at exactly 1:30 GMT.

Pertubation at U.S. SALT II Stance

LD071034 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0311 GMT 7 SEP 86

["Final Declaration: Disarmament and International Security" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare noted with grave concern the continuing escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons

of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers survival of humanity. They said that they were greatly perturbed by the announced intention of the Government of United States to terminate its compliance with the provision of SALT II and also expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the militarization of outer space.

The non-aligned welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in a phased, timely framework recently put forward by the Soviet Union. While negotiations are under way for a nuclear weapons test ban treaty there should be a moratorium on all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, said the non-aligned in their Harare summit declaration.

The leaders the non-aligned world urged the two big powers to constantly bear in mind that not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world are at stake. They called upon them and all other states in the world to join in the process of disarmament as only that can guarantee world security.

'Dismay' at Western RSA Support

LD071145 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0200 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Final declaration: situation in Southern Africa" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Harare, September 6 (TANJUG) — The heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries at their eighth summit in Harare stressed that there can not be peace, stability and security in southern Africa until the obnoxious apartheid system is completely eradicated. In the final declaration of the summit the non-aligned expressed the view that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region and poses a great threat to international security and peace.

The non-aligned also expressed dismay that certain Western governments (namely USA) continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and military. They were according to the final document of the eight summit thus helping a regime conducting state terrorism, against front line and other independent neighbouring states.

In their final document the non-aligned [words indistinct] for Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana-frequent victims of Pretoria's aggression. The non-aligned demanded that, in order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict with disastrous consequences for the whole region and for international peace and security, the international community immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime and urged the Security Council [words indistinct] UN adopt's sanctions under the UN Charter.

Mugabe Press Session Reported

MB071135 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement ended in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, early today, with declaration urging member states to impose voluntary sanction against south africa. [passage omitted]

The summit was closed early today by the new Nonaligned Movement chairman, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Mr Mugabe praised the creation of a South-South cooperation council headed by former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. Mr Mugabe said this council should suggest ways of ending hunger and illiteracy rather than confine itself to studying the causes of underdevelopment. He called on member states to give the council all the necessary support.

At a press conference 1 hour after closing the summit, Mr Mugabe said the greatest achievement of the week-long conference was the decision to set up a special fund to assist independent southern African states withstand Pretoria's retaliatory measures when international sanctions are imposed against South Africa. Mr Mugabe said he wanted the movement to be more a (?formal) body than continue relying on its tradition as a consensus organization. He said if the movement were to [words indistinct] programs, it would need a parliament body to implement them on a daily basis. [passage omitted]

Ortega Meets Press

PA061917 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
1534 GMT 6 Sep 86

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters at the press center of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe on 6 September; questions translated by Managua Domestic Service correspondents — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, could you explain why most Latin American countries have not supported — further, have opposed — Nicaragua's candidacy to hold the presidency of the movement?
[Ortega] Well, I do not know where you obtained that information. I have different information. I have been in contact with the Latin American representatives. There are some Latin American countries that support Nicaragua's candidacy. However, there has been an attempt to create an alleged conflict between Peru and Nicaragua. That is the most ridiculous thing. I have talked with President Alan Garcia, and he has assured me that Peru will never hinder Nicaragua's candidacy.

Obviously, the United States has an interest in portraying, in spreading rumors that countries like Peru and Nicaragua — clear and firm positions that oppose the bad U.S. policy in the economic and social area — are in conflict. That is absolutely false. That is, the United States has made efforts, has distributed a note, with the U.S. Embassy seal, that among other things recommends not supporting Nicaragua's candidacy.

However, we are certain the nations of our movement will not agree to this blackmail. We have also learned the U.S. Government delivered messages to some governments, members of the movement, threatening them with sanctions if they decided to support Nicaragua's candidacy.

Nevertheless, as we said, there is here a greater consensus toward Nicaragua's candidacy. There is another candidate, Indonesia, who has all rights to aspire to [words indistinct]. However, we are sure that when the final decision is made, which we are about to agree to now, then Nicaragua will be the venue for the coming summit.

[Reporter, in English] I should like to take you back to an earlier question and your reply. Do you draw in your own mind a direct parallel with the U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and the South African policy, the current policy toward the Frontline States?
[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] I am asking you because before you said [3 second break in reception] that there was [words indistinct] between the two policies?
[Ortega] I would even say it is only one policy; they are not two policies, it is only one policy, directed to sacrifice the South African people and directed to sacrifice the Nicaraguan people.

[Reporter] Mr Ortega, your talks with Libyan leader have been reviewed here. What is your opinion about the remarks by the Libyan leader regarding his proposal to act in situations similar to the ones your country is facing?
[Ortega] We have good relations with Libya, we believe that the Libyan people have been victims of terrorist attacks by the U.S. Government, and we believe that the United States should cease this kind of policy and promote peace.

[Reporter] You have not answered my question about what Al-Qadhdhafi said regarding the ineffectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement when it comes to adopting measures on policies such as those adopted by the United States.
[Ortega] International organizations — including the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement — are legal and moral tools, and their effectiveness depends on the receptiveness that moral and legal demands may have. That is, practically speaking, there is very little that these organizations can enforce.

I believe, however, that moral and legal force are a powerful tool. Here, at this eighth summit, we are sure the resolutions that will come out of it will further strengthen the most important principles of the movement. They will deal with specific topics and sources of conflict, such as the cases of Libya, South Africa, and Nicaragua. When resolutions are clear and categorical, they become a very strong political and moral element that cannot be ignored by those who promote policies that go against international law.

[Reporter] Companero Ortega, if there is a U.S. attack on your country, will you join the Eastern bloc, that is, the Soviets? Also, what measures would you take against Honduras for supporting the Contras?

[Ortega] We are in the center of the American continent, of the American continent. We are defending a revolution that has entrenched itself in Latin America and is backed by Latin America, but that finds its main support in its own force. We have been preparing the people, we have been giving arms to the people, to be ready to face, resist, and defeat any eventual direct intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua.

This means that Nicaragua will defend itself with the strength, blood, and firmness of the Nicaraguan people. We are not expecting foreign troops to come to Nicaragua's aid. Our troops will be 3.5 million Nicaraguans. An intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua will result in generalized warfare in Central America. This is a fact. In Central America there is a fighting tradition, and this would not be the first time that the Central American people rise against intervention by U.S. troops.

The people of Nicaragua are an armed people and there lies its strength and its trust that if an intervention does take place it will be defeated.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] Now President Daniel Ortega is being asked about a future meeting of nonaligned ministers and whether or not Nicaragua would be willing to host that meeting, during which it would be decided what country will serve as the new host of the Nonaligned Movement, in 1989. Let's hear Companero Daniel's answer to this question.
[Ortega] Nicaragua is not seeking to host the ministerial meeting. It endorses the DPRK as host of the ministerial meeting. Nicaragua made its position on this clear during the discussion of that topic last night.

Concerning the final decision on when the site of the next conference will be decided, it will be several hours before the resolution is released.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] An African nation reporter asked Companero President Daniel whether there are Angolan troops in Nicaragua backing the EPS struggle against the mercenary bands.
[Ortega] The U.S. Government continues to launch many misinformation campaigns to justify its aggression against Nicaragua. The Angolan troops that are in Nicaragua are the solidarity afforded us by the Angolan people by facing and defeating in their own country the mercenary forces that Reagan sends.

The possibility exists that the U.S. Government, in view of the defeat the mercenary forces are sustaining in Nicaragua, will want to send UNITA mercenaries to Central America. However, that would be ridiculous, because UNITA is being defeated here, and they would go there also to be defeated.

One more.

[Reporter] Mr President: You surprised the world when you discussed Reagan's appropriation of funds for the Contras. How is it possible that you are asking the [U.S.] Congress to support you now, when it is supporting Reagan's request for funds for the Contras?
[Ortega] I said that the U.S. Government, President Reagan, and the U.S. Congress must take note of what is being said here. They must listen to the opinion of 101 countries that are telling the United States that its policy is wrong and condemnable, and that it must change. One must also keep in mind that although

President Reagan obtained a favorable vote in the Congress, the Congress is still divided. The margin of victory was narrow: 221 votes in favor of sending arms, advisers, and funds, against 212 votes opposing the action. In the Senate the vote was 57 to 43. This shows that the U.S. people do not support this policy. They repudiate it. Sixty-two percent of the U.S. public rejects the U.S Government's terrorist policy.

[Managua Domestic Service correspondent] President Ortega is being asked about the host country for the ninth summit conference in 1989.

[Ortega] The [Nonaligned] Movement has not discussed this. There were many topics to discuss. One of the main ones, the principal one, was South Africa and Namibia. Many countries at the summit have declared themselves in favor of Nicaragua being host. There is, however, another candidate: Indonesia. But as the seat was in Asia not long ago, and then passed on to Africa, according to a consensus in the movement regarding rotating the seat according to regions it is Latin America's turn to host the conference. The only Latin American candidate is Nicaragua. The only candidate that has been mentioned during the discussions is Nicaragua. Indonesia was proposed only by Indonesia itself. Meanwhile, many countries endorsed Nicaragua. The fact that a decision on the host country has not been made today does not mean that Nicaragua is being denied the seat. A consensus in favor of Nicaragua is building. We are certain that Nicaragua will be the seat of the ninth summit conference.

Declaration Condemns Contra Funding

MB061234 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries reacted with indignation to the recent decision of the United States in providing the Nicaraguan contras with $100 million, describing this action as immoral and illegal. The political declaration of the Eighth Nonaligned Aummit on the situation in Nicaragua and Central America is extremely harsh against the U.S. Administration. The political declaration which, according to AIM, has been approved, regards the contras as a mercenary army and states that the $100 million given by the United States constitute a flagrant act of aggression against Nicaragua and the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. A new paragraph, introduced in the original version of the political declaration, says the heads of state and government condemn the United States for allowing the open participation of CIA in Contra leadership as well as the participation of advisers from the U.S. Armed Forces special forces in the training of mercenary forces. The political declaration involves the United States in a wider plan of destabilization and overthrowing of the Nicaraguan Government.

The heads of state and government also condemned use of Nicaragua's neighboring countries as bases of aggression by mercenary groups, in a reference to Honduras, which has been used as a springboard for a U.S. attack through the contras.

The heads of state and government, the declaration says, reiterate their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and demand immediate suspension of all threats and hostile acts against that country, including attacks, financing of mercenary groups by the U.S. Congress, and the coercive economic measures adopted against the people and government of that country, measures which are aimed at toppling the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, thus increasing the risk of a generalized conflict.

The leaders of the nonaligned countries appealed to all countries to provide all necessary assistance to Nicaragua. The heads of state and governemnt said the United States have the duty of paying compensation to Nicaragua and begin a process of negotiations with the government of President Daniel Ortega.

Kiprianou on Summit Results

NC071354 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] In a statement in Harare, President Kiprianou expressed complete satisfaction with the paragraphs of the nonaligned summit's declaration which refer to Cyprus. He also noted his satisfaction with the results of the summit which pertain to Cyprus and its problem in general. The decisions made in Harare, President Kiprianou notes in his statement, reflect the extent to which the movement is in solidarity with Cyprus. At the same time, they prove the respect Cyprus has won within the Nonaligned Movement, of which it is a founding member, with its consistency and struggle.

The president adds that the declaration's paragraphs on Cyprus contain all elements to provide a true picture of the Cyprus problem and to absolutely vindicate the positions held by the Cyprus Government. At the same time, they affirm that it is only possible to have a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem through the implementation of UN resolutions and respect for its charter.

Kiprianou notes that in the last paragraph of the declaration's remarks on Cyprus, the summit participants demand the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which are in complete agreement with the declarations of the nonaligned on Cyprus.

In his statement, the president also stresses that the conference's unanimous decision to hold the next Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers meeting in Cyprus is significant. It is a practical demonstration of the movement's solidarity with the just cause of Cyprus. This decision has great political significance, President Kiprianou adds. It proves the strong support and prestige which Cyprus has within the Nonaligned Movement, something which he also ascertained during his constant and fruitful contacts with the leaders of states and governments attending the conference.

The presence of more than 100 Nonaligned Movement ministers in Cyprus to attend a conference will be a historically significant event for our country and the struggle it is waging. In conclusion, the president emphasizes that our struggle will continue with determination, will, faith, and consistency to ensure that a just and viable solution for the Cyprus problem will emerge as soon as possible, a solution based on UN resolutions as foreseen in the Nonaligned Movement's final communique.

Doe Supports Anti-RSA Sanctions

AB071252 Dakar PANA in French
1436 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 6 Sep (PANA) — President Doe stated on Friday [5 Sep] that Liberia favored sanctions against South Africa but with some reservations, he specified during a news conference, about the international authority that would be entitled "to see to the effective implementation of the sanctions" and the ability of the Harare summit to adopt "firm resolution committing all the nonaligned countries."

Speaking of certain countries that condemned the U.S. policy in the world, the Liberian head of state was of the view that such stands were not "normal" since people forget to condemn the Soviet Union. "All those who criticize the United States receive substantial assistance from this country," he added.

President Samuel Doe remarked that "as members of the Nonaligned Movement we had to put the two superpowers — The United States and the Soviet Union — in the same boat." "Those who did not criticize the Soviets are aligned behind them," he stated.

President Samuel Doe then wondered why Colonel al-Qadhdhafi did not mention Liberia when he condemned the African countries that restablished diplomatic relations with Israel. He pointed out in this regard that his country had the right to have relations with "whom he wants."

President Samuel Doe had earlier denied the rumors of a coup d'etat circulating in Harare. At the beginning of the news conference, he had stated that his country was now living under a democratic regime as provided for in the new constitution.

Dos Santos Seeks Beira Assistance

MB061859 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Frontline States have expressed hope that the nonaligned proposed action plan to counter the effects of sanctions against South Africa will facilitate the rehabilitation of the Beir corridor. Speaking to the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in Harare today, Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos said the plan will also facilitate the rehabilitation of the Benguela line, Lobito and Maputo ports, as well improve communications. The Angolan president, in Zimbabwe to attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, said apart from problems of (?dissent), nonaligned countries should also help Frontline States with improving their transports systems.

Bangladesh Urges RSA Isolation

BK061001 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury has called upon the nonaligned conference to sever all relations with racist South Africa for bringing an end to apartheid and ensuring early independence of Namibia. The prime minister, who is leading the Bangladesh delegation, was addressing the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare yesterday. He also stressed the need for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. The prime minister expressed Bangladesh's solidarity with the Frontline States and extended all out support [words indistinct] development cooperation conference.

Condemning Zionism, he also called for an international peace conference on the Middle East with the PLO's participation so that the Palestinian people can return to their lost homeland. Mr Mizanur Chowdhury urged both Iraq and Iran to end the devastating war and stressed the need for ceaseless efforts by the Nonaligned Movement for an honorable solution of the crisis.

He said the people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be given the opportunity to determine their own choice of governments without outside intervention. The prime minister also called for complete disarmament and said the production and development of chemical and nuclear weapons must be banned. Mr Mizanur Chowdhury renewed Bangladesh's commitment to the principles of nonalignment based on total opposition to injustice and oppression around the world.

The prime minister congratulated the Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, for his becoming the chairman of the movement and conveyed fraternal greetings from President Ershad for the success of teh summit.

Referring to the formation of the SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] he said it has ushered in a new process for peace and cooperation among the South Asian nations.

Panama's Esquivel on Canal Issues

PA062347 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish
5 Sep 86 pp 14, 10

[Special report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpt] Harare — Robert Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement, today supported Panamanian Vice President Roderick Esquivel's call for support against the factions in the United States who oppose the complete turnover of the control and administration of the Panama Canal by the year 2000.

After hearing the Panamanian vice president's speech to the plenary this morning, Mugabe urged the summit delegates to support Panama "because it needs our support in demanding compliance with the canal treaties." He also invited them to sign the treaty on the canal's neutrality.

In his speech, Esquivel criticized the existence of forces within the United States that "are attacking Panama because they do not want to see the canal managed, operated and defended by Panamanians: a neutral canal efficiently and harmoniously serving all the countries in the world without any distinctions."

Esquivel then outlined the actions carried out by the U.S. Government regarding the canal's administration which violate the agreements with Panama. He centered his claim on Law 96-70 that "makes the norms of international law subject to the interpretation of the party that has the power to impose its will." "One of the countries that agreed on the joint administration of the canal can decide everything unilaterally," he stressed.

"The treaties, which should have ended a situation of colonialism in the canal, for which Panamanians have struggled since the beginning of the Republic, now present us with a new struggle, because of Law 96-70," Esquivel said. He noted that bookeeping practices and U.S. labor policies have deprived Panama of receiving $54 million since 1979.

Esquivel criticized the U.S. Government's stubborn attitude in not complying with the agreements concerning improvements to the canal, such as the widening of the Gaillard Cut, as well as preventing Panamanians from occupying technical and executive positions in necessary proportions to guarantee a smooth transfer in the year 2000, without any difficulties or complications.

"My government is bent on having the Law 96-70 abrogated or amended substantially, based on the agreement signed by the two sides. Panama would prefer not to have to appear before this summit to present to the consideration of your governments the fact that the Torrijos-Carter Treaties are not being complied with." Esquivel stressed.

Esquivel admitted that thanks to General Omar Torrijos — who in 1976 decided to incorporate Panama in the Nonaligned Movement — he now had the privilege of representing Panama at the Harare summit.

"Today, Panama not only reaffirms its adherence to the movement's principles, but also recognizes that they are necessary for its historical identity," Esquivel stressed, adding "it is necessary to express the Republic of Panama's profound and eternal gratitude to the Nonaligned Movement for its valuable support in the struggle to obtain recognition of its sovereignty and consolidating Panama's independence." [passage omitted]

Regarding U.S. attacks against Nicaragua, Esquivel said at the nonaligned summit that "campaigns that only seek to crush the weakest and to doom to failure their aspirations of becoming forgers of their own destiny have begun to proliferate under the disguise of high libertarian and pseudodemocratic ideals."

"If today they are trying to thwart the Contadora Group's efforts for Central America's pacification, if today they are trying to deprive Panamanians from assuming full control of the Panama Canal, if they are trying to destroy a vital source of wealth such as my country's financial center, tomorrow they could direct their attacks against any of your countries," he said.

"Panama supports all measures aimed at strengthening regional and international peace and security. Therefore, it is opposed to the arms race," he said.

Esquivel said Panama condemns the South African regime because it is a "bulwark of the most shameful injustices," and expresses "its strongest and most emphatic protest so that all victims of Pretoria's outrages will know that we join their cause and proudly follow the same banners."

Esquivel also expressed his support for the people of Namibia and the SWAPO as their only and legitimate representative; for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's right to sovereignty over the territory occupied by Morocco; for Mauritius, seeking the return of Diego Garcia Island; for Madagascar's jurisdiction over the Malgaches islands; and Comoro's jurisdiction over Mayotte Island.

Esquivel supported the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, Cyprus' aspirations, Spain's recovery of Gibraltar, and the Palestinian and Israeli people's right to safety within their countries. He urged Iran and Iraq to end their regrettable war, advocated the opposing sides in Lebanon seek a joint solution to their differences, that the Koreans resume their dialogue so that the Korean people can be reunited, a political solution of the conflict over Kampuchea, and the decolonization of New Caledonia.

Esquivel said Panama "would approve any step that would lead to constructive dialogue between Cuba and the United States and the establishment of mutually respectful relations between the two countries." He acknowledged Bolivia's right to a path to the sea and Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Island, and South Sandwich Island.

"It is essential we abolish production and distribution of drugs to eliminate international traffic. Equal seriousness, vigilance, and interest should be applied against the criminal trading of drugs internationally and locally, because it is useless to go after an evil in someone else's territory when its proliferation is tolerated in one's own territory," Esquivel said.

Keshtmand Addresses 5 Sep Session

LD072356 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 5 September — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Esteemed chairman, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe: In March 1983 Zimbabwe for the first time took part at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and free country. Today your country, under the banner of the Popular Front and due to the courageous struggle of its people, enjoys profound respect inside as well as outside the Nonaligned Movement. Only 3 years have passed since that date and your country has been invited to undertake the task of leading the movement. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, on 1 September we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Nonaligned Movement, whose first meeting took place in Belgrade in 1961. The unprecedented complexity of international relations, the creation of a Cold War

as a result of the policies of imperialism, the formation of the military blocs and designs towards the division of the world into spheres of influence of imperialist forces were the reasons for the creation of the Nonaligned Movement which has now become a powerful force of our world.

This movement, which arose during the course of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, has been transformed into a vital force for newly liberated countries in their way toward the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty over their politico-economic affairs.

The Nonaligned Movement has played an important role in maintaining peace and peaceful coexistence and the national sovereignty and speedy economic development of the developing countries, as well as in making efforts for the creation of a new international economic system based on justice and equality, and disarmament.

To reach its noble aims, the Nonaligned Movement has struggled against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, expansionism, interference and supremacy. The movement has supported good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation between the peoples.

When the Nonaligned Movement was transformed from its weak status at the beginning into a powerful force in international arena, imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary circles embarked on a variety of designs to distract the movement from its principled path. These designs are still in progress. However, as a result of the movement's vigilance and consistent maturity, such vain efforts were successfully foiled and the movement became stronger and more united. Thus, the movement's princples and policies remain in place, and the movement has not become detached from reality. Our movement has learned from its experience that its effectiveneess depends, first of all, on the member's complete pursuance of the movement's spirit and principles. Let us leave Harare with the firm determination to continue pursuing the aspirations of nonalignment. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state or government, in the DRA, we have taken great measures toward the consolidation of the national and democratic revolution of Sowr. Comprehensive and serious effort are continuing to expand the social pillars of people's power. After last year's convocation of Loya Jerga in which more than 2,000 elected representatives of all the country's nationalities, tribes and clans and social and religious groups from all strata of the people took part, the DRA Revolutionary Council approved the 10 principles on the national and democratic nature of our revolution. The compositions of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers were changed on the basis of the Loya Jerga's decisions and an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council to include personalities representing a wide spectrum of ethnic, religious, political and social groups of Afghan society.

Simultaneous with these measures, the nationwide process of elections for the establishment of the local organs of state power were carried out.

Similarly, a commission has been set up to draft a new constitution. The National Fatherland Front has been transformed into an authoritative organ for national reconciliation and unity of people. The PDPA, as leading political vanguard of our people, has increased its prestige and its political and moral influence among the people of Afghanistan.

We have noticeable gains in the economic sphere. Our people are engaged in the implementation of the first 5-year socioeconomic development plan since the victory of the revolution which covers the period March 1986 to March 1990. As a result of the implementation of this plan the national gross product will increase from 14 to 25 percent and national income from 11 to 26 percent.

No doubt these victories would have been greater had it not been for the undeclared imposed war which has drawn the major part of our attention and sources. The financial damage inflicted on our national economy approaches 3 billion Afghanis. [passage omitted]

Pakistani ruling circles have put that country's territory at the disposal of the United States for imperialism's use as a springboard and as arms store. Over 120 training camps for terrorists and mercenaries have been set up on Pakistani territory. High-ranking U.S. officials have admitted that 80 percent of the CIA's budget for secret operations has been allocated for the continuation of this imperialistic undeclared war against the people of the DRA. While the U.S. imperialists impose economic sanctions on countries like Zimbabwe, Pakistan is the world's third largest recipient of U.S. assistance generosity. This assistance is not aimed at saving the antipeople regime in Pakistan but at creating a regional gendarme to safeguard the imperialistic interests of the United States and to practice interferential and aggressive plans ainst the region's independent countries. [passage omitted] We will question the honesty of those who cry about the political solution in such societies, and we want them to hold direct and face-to-face negotiations to solve existing differences in accordance with the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the norms of the UN.

Esteemed president, we consider it illegal that some representatives usurp the right to speak in the name of the people of Afghanistan when they only have the right to speak on behalf of their own people. We severely protest such unfair and baseless efforts which are contrary to all internationally accepted norms and principles and to the aims of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

The DRA Government is well aware of the external threat being imposed on our country and revolution and has taken comprehensive measures to consolidate the country's independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security. Meanwhile, the government is untiring in its efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the situation deliberately created around Afghanistan as a result of imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary designs. Our peaceful proposals of 14 May 1980 and of 24 August 1981 and our serious and constructive stand in the process of the Geneva talks are the best examples of our readiness to achieve a political settlement based on the accepted principles of international law.

Our mutual agreement with the Soviet Union that six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingent will leave Afghanistan for their permanent bases in the Soviet Union was another sign of our goodwill which gave a new movement to the negotiation process. [passage omitted]

Esteemed president, heads of state and government, since our gathering coincides with International Year for Peace, the issues of world peace and human survival should naturally come to our attention.

Following its peaceful domestic and foreign policy, the DRA Government will spare no effort to contribute its share to the consolidation of international peace and security. In the name of existing and future generations, let us join hands to reach this noble goal. Thank you.

Meets Angolan, PDRY, PLO Leaders

LD072118 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the head of the DRA delegation to the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the members of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, today met with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos the President of Angola.

According to a report by a BIA correspondent from Harare during the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged about the consolidation and expansion of the present friendly relations between the countries and important international affairs.

Comrade Keshtmand expressed the all-around support of the PDPA, the government, the people of the DRA for the courageous resistance of the peoples of South Africa, in particular Angola, against the aggressions of the regime of South Africa.

The president of Angola also expressed the solidarity of the people, party, and Government of Angola for the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the undeclared imperialist war.

In accordance with another report by the BIA correspondent from Harare, Comrade Keshtmand, met with Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme Council Presidium last night in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. Topics concerning the expansion of the existing friendly relations between the two countries and major international topics were discussed.

Al-'Attas expressed the all-around support of the people and Government of Democratic Yemen with the Afghan people in defending the gains of the April Revolution.

Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand also met with Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the PLO, last night. During the friendly meeting, Soltan Ali Keshtmand expressed the profound support of the people and Government of the DRA for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people against Zionism and hegemonism for their just rights.

Yasir 'Arafat also expressed the deep support of the people of Palestine for the struggle of the Afghan people toward defending the April Revolution against the designs of imperialism.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Addresses Summit

EA052128 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Speech by Haydar al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare on 7 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This occasion is a good opportunity for our countries to evaluate and analyse the role of the movement in strengthening its increasingly positive role in the service of liberation issues and [word indistinct].

Mr Chairman: Since the holding of the seventh summit in 1983, the world has witnessed serious and complicated developments in which the international conflict has created tension in many parts of the world, imbalances in economic and financial relations have deepened, and international peace and security have been endangered, as a result of the persistence of imperialist circles in creating and escalating international conflicts and attempting to stop the wheel of history which is untimately rolling towards the victory of peace, liberation, progress, and development. This matter imposes upon our movement new duties which require all of us to take effective and practical measures to confront the increasingly aggressive desires of imperialism and her allies — the racist, settler, and colonialist systems.

The tense and explosive situation in South Africa, which resulted from the insistence of the Pretoria regime on implementing apartheid with the support of the United States, Britain, Israel, and some other Western countries who are providing it with political, economic, financial, military, and diplomatic assistance, requires us more than any time before to support the just struggle of the region's people, who courageously rose, resisting the police and oppressive regime in Pretoria, to work to strengthen the world campaign to combat apartheid which is truly a crime against humanity and an insult to the worlds conscience. [passage omitted]

We must work to expose the U.S., British and West German roles seen in [word indistinct] their attempts to oppose the growing tide of world feeling against the inhuman and aggressive policies and practices of the Pretoria racist regime after the failure of what the U.S. Administration has called the policy of constructive engagement which has encouraged and assisted the Pretoria racist regime to continue in its intransigence in the face of world public opinion. [passage omitted]

The PDRY highly appreciates all the efforts of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the socialist countries to support the Palestinian peoples struggle and to find practical, scientific, comprehensive and urgent solutions to the Palestinian question. We emphasize that this just peace cannot be achieved except on the basis of a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land, including Jerusalem,

and restoring all the inalienable rights to the Palestinians including the right to return to their homeland, self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO. [passage omitted]

The U.S. Administration renewed its plots, threats, and aggression and created more points of international tension and undertook aggression against the Jamahiriyah and threatened its sovereignty and endangered its territorial integrity. This is the most recent example of state terrorism. [passage omitted]

The issue of disarmament and the encouragement of international peace and cooperation have a special importance for the Nonaligned Movement's struggle. During the last few years, the movement and the United Nations and socialist countries have put forward a number of constructive and positive proposals but the prospects for disarmament, particularly in the case of nuclear weapons, appear dim because of the position of the U.S. Administration and NATO. [passage omitted]

The PDRY openly declares its support for the positive Soviet initiatives in this field aimed at strengthening [word indistinct] for the sake of establishing a comprehensive system for international security to guarantee cooperation and coordination between countries to save humanity from danger and catastrophe, particularly those proposals put forward on 15 January concerning the destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world before the beginning of the year 2000. We salute the correct position which the Soviet Union has taken by temporarily halting experiments with nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

The expanded and increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean which has resulted in the escalation of tension and of the arms race not only threatens the peace and security of the coastal states and those of the interior but is a direct threat to international peace and security. [passage omitted]

Allow me to take a quick glance at the present international economic situation. It is causing a great deal of anxiety and threatens the emergence of great dangers and tensions that will destabalize international peace and security. The growing world economic crisis represents the most dangerous form of suffering for our countries. Its continuation and comprehensive nature were in fact a result of the intransigence of the capitalist industrialist countries and the lack of will on their part to contribute to efforts being made by the international community to confront the crisis in a comprehensive manner characterized by justice and recognizing the existence of mutual need and the international interest. [passage omitted]

My country believes in restoring equilibrium to international economic relations through establishing a new international economic order in order to achieve the following:

1. Review of the current debt of developing countries to capitalist organizations, countries, and banks to remove the heavy burden under whicht he developing countries are suffering.
2. The complete reform of existing unsuitable monetary and financial systems.

We greatly hope that our conference will be able to evaluate the activity of our movement and give a strong impetus to the strengthening of the activity of nonaligned countries, laying emphasis on their positive and effective role in the continuation of the struggle against imperialism, racism, and Zionism to achieve international peace and security.

We also hope that our conference will agree to Nicaragua's request to host the ninth summit.

SFRY's Hasani Addresses Session

LD011313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 1 Sep (TANJUG) — The Nonaligned Movement was born in Belgrade 25 years ago today. It came into being as an expression of a new, authentic view of overall international relations and the future of humankind." This was stated by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in a speech made today at a formal session of the meeting of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare. Addressing this gathering of statesmen, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

"Mr President, dear friends:

I have the exceptional honor and pleasure of addressing this distinguished, and in many respects united, international gathering on behalf of the SFRY the country which hosted the first conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

This is also an opportunity for me, Mr President, to cordially congratulate you on your election as chairman of the conference and thus also of the Nonaligned Movement for the upcoming period.

It is also our honor to have the duty of expressing, on behalf of our European friends, the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Malta, our common adherence to the policy of nonalignment and our deep conviction that its importance as a universal policy reflecting the interests of the whole of humankind is being borne out today, too, to the greatest degree.

Dear friends, 25 years ago today our movement, the movement of the nonaligned countries, was born in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. It came into being as the expression of a new, authentic view of overall international relations and the future of human kind. At an exceptionally difficult time — in a period of a harsh cold war confrontation between the military-political blocs and great colonial domination and exploitation — nonaligned policy emerged not only as a possible way out of this impasse, but also as a realistic alternative for a better tomorrow. Instead of military-political confrontation and division, equality and cooperation between countries and peoples is offered. Instead of colonialism and domination, the independent and free development of all peoples and countries: instead of sabre-rattling, active, peaceful co-existence. Thus a new epoch in the development of international relations began.

At the Belgrade conference, the visionary ideas of the founders of this policy — Presidents Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno — were transformed into reality. Merged with them were many freedom-loving and humanist aspirations, which were already alive in various parts of the world. Among the forerunners of our movement, the Bandung Conference, the tripartite meeting in Brioni in Yugoslavia of Presidents al-Nasir, Nehru, and Tito, the conferences of the nonaligned African states, and the joint appearance of five nonaligned countries of Africa, Asia, and Europe at the 15th session of the UN General Assembly, certainly have an important place.

At the first Belgrade conference, the Nonaligned Movement emerged on the world political scene and since then, it has made its own mark. At that time also, its main principles were outlined: an independent policy based on peaceful coexistence, support for national liberation movements, dissociation from any collective military pact, nonparticipation in a bilateral alliance with the big powers, and nonacceptance of foreign military bases on their territory. Of course, these principles were further developed, elaborated, and brought up to date at the Nonaligned Summits in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana, and New Delhi.

Owing to the essence of its principles, goals, and ideals, the policy of nonalignement has acquired, relatively quickly, broad international affirmation and the movement of the nonaligned has grown into a significant international moral and political force. Many principles of nonalignment are based, to the greatest degree, on acceptance of the principles of the UN Charter.

In the work of the first Belgrade Conference, 25 fully-fledged member countries, 3 countries who were observers, and 24 representatives of liberation movements, socialist, and other parties and organizations participated. You see how many of us there are today. Throughout the world there are still more who in their soul and heart are oriented toward the policy of nonalignment.

Naturally, differences may exist in assessments of the road covered and the activities of the movement. I believe that in many fields, in implementing the noble goals set out, despite all the difficulties we have, more could have been done; but it is a fact that without nonalignment the world would not be as peaceful and secure as it is today. In the period of our existence colonialism has virtually been completely wiped off the world political map and tens of peoples and countries have acquired independence. Instead of force and threats from the powerful, sense and truth increasingly are coming to the fore.

With the resolute advocacy of the application of the principles and policy of nonalignment and active peaceful coexistence, the nonaligned have made a huge contribution to the removal of many war dangers and opened up new prospects and raods for the relaxation of international tensions and progress toward equal cooperation and development. In parallel with the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of foreign domination and hegemonism, they have been decisively involved in the final abolition of racism and apartheid, self-determination, independence, and the free development of all countries and peoples, the construction of a new economic order, and the most extensive democratization of international political relations. Particularly significant is the contribution of the nonaligned countries in strengthening the role and the democratization of the work of the United Nations as a universal forum for the preservation of world peace and security. Thus, the nonaligned movement, by its permanent, continuous involvement in the construction of a just and secure world, has grown into an irreplaceable, non-bloc, independent, and global factor in international relations.

During the quarter of a century of the growth and coming of age, the nonaligned movement constantly has been exposed to various criticisms, suspicions, and intrigues from those forces that dislike its policy, but it has resisted all this and has affirmed convincingly its durability, vitality, and political maturity. Bloc syndromes are present today, too; one could even say to a somewhat larger extent, with the goal of diminishing or in some way redirecting the movement's role.

The Nonaligned Movement, however, came into being, is and must, as before, remain its own, with its own vision of contemporary problems and the world. We are neither against any country nor against any people, and we do not support anyone, but we are guided by clear, just, and generally accepted principles which, for the most part, are built into the documents of United Nations Organization. Those forces that affect these principles should reexamine their policy and not seek to blame the nonaligned for this. Experience has confirmed more than once to us that the aspirations for equality, freedom, and truth are indestructible and that they may not be concealed by any phases, attacks, or sycophantic words. The Nonaligned Movement did not come into being in order to be another world bloc, nor a reserve for those in existence [as received] By nature, it is the antithesis of force and domination.

Dear friends, from everything that has been said, it clearly may be inferred that the policy as well as the movement of the nonaligned does not merely belong to history, although it has already occupied a significant place in it. It is a universal policy which both today and in the future offers better, more equitable and humane international relations compared to all military bloc alternatives.

The policy of nonalignment has affirmed itself as an impressive historic value. It is an active, universal policy which both today and in the future offers better, more equitable and democratic international relations.

In this, of course, there should not be the least underestimation of the fact that each of our countries, quite understandably, has its own history, its own traditions, its own path of development, successes, and problems. In geographical terms, we are in different parts of the world, whch explains the significant mutual differences and in some questions, different interests. Nevertheless, greater unity and greater capacity for action are possible and necessary precisely in order to carry out our main tasks which bring us together. Everything that mutually separates individual nonaligned countries is far less significant and important than what unites us. In any case, in our fellowship based on the right to differ, there is in fact a unity of opposites which can be overcome by good will. It is in the interests of all us and of the whole world to stress and emphasize what we have in common.

In this way, conditions will be created for the more successful solution of all, even those very difficult problems that exist between individual nonaligned countries.

Such significant and far-reaching tasks are not implemented easily, quickly, and simply. It is vital, however, that the nonaligned countries, deeply aware of their role in this epoch-making process, have stressed their full readiness to persevere in these aspirations. I am convinced that this gathering of ours, the eighth in succession, in freedom-loving Zimbabwe, continuing what we have achieved so far, will confirm the lasting values of the policy of nonalignment and will make a new and significant step in further revitalizing its original principles and goals. We are convinced of this from the preparations that the nonaligned countries undertook prior to this gathering and everything that our esteemed host has done for the successful holding of this summit.

Mr President, allow me to end this address by quoting the words of President Tito, uttered at the first Belgrade nonaligned conference and which I profoundly believe are as equally applicable as a quarter of a century ago when the nonaligned movement came into being. President Tito said:

"Our material forces are modest and our possibilities are far from being unlimited, but our moral strength is enormous and today this is of exceptionally great importance ... [TANJUG ellipsis] Our goodwill and determination to place all our forces and capabilities in the service of a better tomorrow for our countries and for the world in which we live, have no limits nor obstacles.'"

Khamene'i Confers

LD080536 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports on the meetings of President Khamene'i at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

The meetings between President Khamene'i and the heads of delegations participating in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit continue.

On the fringes of the summit, Nicaraguan President Ortega met and conferred with President Khamene'i for the second time. [passage omitted]

During his meeting with our country's president, the president of Congo thanked him for his active participation in the summit and the practical proposals of the Islamic Republic of Iran in favor of the Frontline countries. During the meeting, mutual cooperation and the grounds for expansion of relations between Iran and Congo were discussed.

Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader also met with President Khamene'i for the second time. During the meeting, Mr Nujoma described the conditions of the SWAPO strugglers for our country's president. He asked him to convey his warm greetings to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Referring to the need for resistance by the self-sacrificing SWAPO strugglers to free Namibia, President Khamene'i stressed Iran's decisive support until they attain final victory.

During the meeting between Zambian President Kaunda and President Khamene'i, the need for cooperation and coordination between Iran and Zambia at international assemblies and the expansion of mutual relations were stressed. During the meeting, endorsing Mr Khamene'i's views and proposals at the summit, the Zambian president said: The conference has created great expectations among the people of South Africa, the Frontline countries, and Namibia. The enemy fears its outcome.

Referring to the similarity between the aggression perpetrated by the Iraqi regime against Iran and that of the South African regime against Zimbabwe and Zambia, President Khamene'i said: The same verdict which applies to the aggression of the South African regime against Zimbabwe and Zambia, applies to that of Iraq against Iran.

He added: If aggression is condemned, a similar action should be condemned; the two cannot be differentiated.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sees Castro, Gandhi, Zia

LD060856 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0310 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader yesterday evening received in Harare Cuban President Fidel Castro, Indian Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, and Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Zia Meets Kiprianou

BK031632 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has met with Cyprus President Kiprianou who apprised the Pakistani president of events in Cyprus.

President Kiprianou said his government favors a united Cyprus. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told the Cyprus president about Pakistan's traditional and historical ties with Turkey and said that Pakistan, like the Nonaligned Movement, favors a settlement of the Cyprus issue through negotiations. The Pakistani president stressed the need for the settlement of the issue under the auspices of the United Nations.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Greets Cuba's Castro on Arrival

LD101952 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban Head of State Fidel Castro arrived in Algiers this afternoon for a working visit to our country. The Cuban head of state was welcomed on arrival in Houari Boumedienne International Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party; by members of the Political Bureau and government; the Cuban ambassador in Algiers; the ambassadors of a number of Latin American countries, in addition to members of the Cuban colony residing in Algiers.

After receiving a bouquet of flowers upon leaving the airplane, President Castro listened with President Chadli Bendjedid to the national hymns of the two countries, and inspected a unit of the Republican Guard.

'Political' Talks Held

LD102303 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid had political talks early this evening at the [word indistinct] residence with President Fidel Castro. These talks, which began immediately after the arrival of the Cuban head of state in Algiers, included the delegations of both countries. Moreover, President Chadli Bendjedid, during a ceremony organized this evening at the villa [words indistinct], decorated President Fidel Castro with the (?Afir) medal, the order of national merit. Previously, President Chadli Bendjedid gave a dinner in honor of the Cuban head of state.

LIBYA

Istanbul Synagogue Said Used by Israeli Intelligence

JN070534 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The final casualty toll in the Istanbul synagogue blast yesterday reached 23 dead and 4 injured, one seriously. When the explosion occurred, 31 people were inside the synagogue. [passage omitted on reaction to attack]

In further reaction to the blast, the Libyan radio said the Istanbul Jewish synagogue had been used as a center for Israeli intelligence.

JANA Political Editor Comments on Terrorism

LD102044 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 10 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 6, Shahr al Fateh 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The 8th conference of non-aligned states in Harare adopted a number of resolutions concerning the aiding of the great Jamahiriyah and supporting her and condemning America.

The heads of states and governments expressed their deep concern at recent events in the Mediterranean resulting from the provocative repeated attacks against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Such attacks pose a danger to peace and security of the region and the world as a whole.

The heads of states and governments referred in this context to the contents of the statements issued by the Non-Aligned Movement's [word indistinct] co-ordination office concerning this matter during its meetings in New York on Al Nawar [February] and Marikh [March] 26, 1986 and also the contents of its extraordinary meeting in New Delhi on Al Tayr [April] 15, 1986 following the barbaric American aggression against the help and co-operation of Britain.

The heads of states and governments stressed their strong condemnation of this unjustifiable barbaric American-NATO aggression which is tantamount to an act of state-sponsored terrorism, a violation of international law and the U.N. charter.

The heads of states and governments demanded America's immediate halting of these hostile acts including the military manoeuvres regarded as a violation of the sovereignty of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its territorial integrity, and which also subject peace and security in the Mediterranean region to danger and pose an obstacle in the way of efforts being made to turn the Mediterranean into a region of peace and security.

The heads of states and governments demanded that America pay full and immediate reparation to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the human and material losses it suffered.

The heads of states and governments declared their full support to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and their solidarity with her in defending herself, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The heads of states and governments declared that the air attack on the home of the leader of the revolution was aimed at his and his family's reputation, is a dangerous precedent in international relations and a vicious crime by all political and moral standards. This while the heads of states and governments take into consideration the responsibility of the U.N. Security Council in preserving international peace and security.

They expressed regret at the prevention of this council from issuing a resolution condemning this flagrant aggression committed by America against the Great Jamahiriyah.

The heads of states and governments of the non-aligned states decided to support including the issue of the American aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah in the agenda of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly because of the dangerous nature

of the issue and its negative and dangerous consequences on world peace.

The heads of states and governments meeting in Harare discussed decisions taken by the American Administration against the Great Jamahiriyah which come in the shape of imposing an economic embargo on her and freezing her assets in America. They condemned these measures as a form of economic arms-twisting to achieve political aims.

The heads of states and governments demanded America to immediately cancel these measures and declared the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement with Great Jamahiriyah against these measures which are aimed at squeezing her economic and social development plans, and endangering her sovereignty and the independence of her people.

The heads of states and governments of the Non-Aligned Movement called upon all states to take appropriate practical steps in supporting Great Jamahiriyah in overcoming these tyrannical decisions.

JANA's political editor hailed these important resolutions and said: "These resolutions clearly show that world public opinion and the international community who is really isolated today is the Great Jamahiriyah which enjoys this tremendous international support and solidarity by one hundred and one states of the world with two billion people of the world's population, aside from the socialist states and China, or America which has shown its moral, political and military decline before the non-aligned states which makes up two thirds of the globe. JANA political editor adds: The terrorism which America practices against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and which was aimed at the leader and his family last Al Tayr [April] has completely isolated America and put her in the docks, indeed America has become isolated even amongst its own Western allies and also amongst her agents.

JANA's political editor went on to say: "This is borne out by angry demonstrations all over Europe and the public opinion polls which reflected anger and dismay at the failed barbaric American aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in person, even the European governments showed their dismay and disgust at the senseless and irresponsible behaviour of the American Administration, its arrogant attitude towards them, its flagrant intervention in their internal affairs, its continued implication of them in its terrorist plots against peoples of the world and the sacrificing of their interests to serve its aims. [sentence as received] By so doing, America has lost them their independence and robbed them of their will and believes in a clear and flagrant attempt to turn them from equal allies to obedient servants of the terrorist American Administration in whose dictionary the words friend and allies do not exist for they are either slaves, agents or enemies.

JANA's political editor adds: "It seems that the American Administration has begun to come to its senses and understanding owing the falseness of its claims against the Great Jamahiriyah as it has been proved beyond any shadow of a doubt that America's claim and allegations are false regarding the existence of any evidence implicating the Great Jamahiriyah in the recent West Berlin incidents.

West German investigations have refuted claims of the American media surrounding the involvement of three Lebanese in these incidents. West German investigations have proved that there was no truth in claims about Libya's link in the Berlin operation or any other. This is also reflected by the statements of Larry Speakes, the official spokesman of the American black house in which he confirmed that he could not link the hijack of the American plane at Karachi airport with Libya, and the statements of Charles Redman, the official spokesman of the American State Department who denied that the Great Jamahiriyah had anything to do with the hijack of the said American plane.

JANA's political editor added when this reality became clear the world began to uncover the falsehood of the American claims and the fabricated allegations against the Great Jamahiriyah, this is a positive development and a shift by America from previous positions and a return to its senses recognising the logic of peace and the rising cries of peoples of the world. This shows that the American Administration has actually begun to see the light of truth based upon its commitment to morality and political principles.

The Great Jamahiriyah stands against terrorism and it is the first victim of state-sponsored terrorism, which suffered and still suffers from American international terrorism aimed at it and her political and ideological stands.

JANA's political editor adds: The Great Jamahiriyah cannot remain for long under sufferance from this terrorism and the world stands responsible for keeping America at bay so as to save the world from a disaster in the Mediterranean.

He went on to say: "The Great Jamahiriyah is prepared to join in any international effort to combat and resist terrorism and calls on the world to study the phenomenon of terrorism and its roots and the ending of tyranny, oppression and manipulation of the people of the world and respect their political and ideological choices.

We wish to affirm that the position of the Western world towards Zionist terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people and the massacres to which the people of South Africa are subjected at the hands of the racist white regime in order to give credence to its Western world's position on terrorism.

MAURITANIA

Ouagadougou Reports Arrest of Mauritanian Officials

AB081336 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Several dozen Mauritanian personalities, including about 30 black African cadres, were arrested last Thursday and Friday [4 and 5 September 1986] in Mauritania. Those personalities, two of them former ministers, have been accused of activities threatening unity in Mauritania.

SUDAN

Further Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Sudan

SUNA Reports Arrival Statement

EA092009 Khartoum SUNA in English 1625 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum: [passage omitted] The Libyan leader said the historical Egyptian treason — he is apparently referring to the Camp David accords — made us lose a lot in Africa in our struggle against Zionism. All the African countries have broken off their diplomatic ties with Israel, Al-Qadhdhafi said, adding that some African countries have restored their relations with Israel because of the Egyptian regime's stance.

Al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed that Libya will struggle until the fall of the Egyptian and African regimes which recognize Israel.

On his meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's leader, Yasir 'Arafat, in Harare where they were taking part in the Non-Aligned Movement summit, Al-Qadhdhafi said he did not confer with 'Arafat, adding that while all delegates were waiting for the start of the summit session, 'Arafat took the initiative and shook hands with me.

On the cancellation of the Oujda Agreement between Libya and Morocco, the Libyan leader said the Arab leaders are not capable of achieving the people's goals, describing the governments in the Arab world as weak.

The popular demands in the Arab world are unity and socialism, Al-Qadhdhafi said, adding that most regimes in the Arab arena are weak. They violate any unity attempt. He referred to the Moroccan king who violates the Libyan-Moroccan unity and conferred with the Israeli prime minister.

Asked about the Chadian conflict, Al-Qadhdhafi said Chad was opened to imperialism, American and French military bases and for these reasons Libya is supporting the unity government led by Goukouni Oueddei.

Meets Al-Mirghani

JN101550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep (SUNA) — In a closed session that lasted 2 hours, the State Council led by Ahmad al-Mirghani met with the country's great guest, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

Muhammad al-Hasan [words indistinct] announced after the meeting that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will open the door to negotiations with Ethiopia because it is a friendly country [words indistinct] within the framework of the current efforts to stop the fighting in the southern part of the country. Al-Qadhdhafi also expressed Libya's readiness to assist Sudan in all areas and to secure all its needs.

Receives State Council Members

LD101913 Tripoli JANA in English 1811 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Muharam 6, Shahr al Fateh 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning, the leader of the revolution received in Khartoum Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, the president of the Head of State's Council in Sudan. With him he also received Idris al-Bannaa, Dr Hassan Tajiddine, Dr Pasfico Lado Lulik and Mohammed al-Hassan Yaseen [all names as received] the members of the Head of State's Council.

Talks With Al-Mahdi

EA102052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Sep: Our country's guest, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, met with the prime minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi at his residence in Khartoum this afternoon.

Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of trade, cooperation and supplies, said that the meeting reviewed bilateral relations as well as the Chad question, on which their views were identical. The talks also covered activating and expanding bilateral trade and issues of mutual interest.

Dr Abu Harirah pointed out that the Sudan-Libya trade protocol would begin to be implemented in the next few days.

Al-Mahdi Discusses 'Hot Issues' With Leaders

LD091357 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 9, (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met with the leaders of the political parties and exchanged with them views on current hot issues particularly the situation in the southern part of the country and the economic situation. In his briefing to the parties' men Al-Mahdi announced that the question of reducing oil prices to alleviate the living burden on the masses is currently under study.

Regarding the foreign policy the premier referred to Sudan's mediation efforts towards the Chadian and Gulf conflicts, normalizing of ties with the Soviet Union and the coolness in relations between Sudan and Egypt. (Sudanese-Egyptian relations are currently witnessing chill tirggered by ousted Numayri refugee in Egypt and difference between the two sides regarding implementation of a commercial protocol signed by them).

Turning to the appointment of the regional governors who Mr al-Mahdi himself earlier said will be announced this week, however he said the whole matter was under consideration. Picking of the regional governors has been a theme of dispute within the coalition of Mr al-Mahdi particularly between the two major partners the Ummah Party of Al-Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party DUP. Both parties want to appoint the governor of the rich central region from their cadres. On the other hand the main opposition group the Islamic National Front criticized what it called the picking of the regional governors on a political basis.

Concerning the proposed amendment to the constitution, Al-Mahdi affirmed to the parties' leaders that these proposals have not yet been adopted by the cabinet and they were mere suggestions that put forth for discussion. [sentence as received] The amendment must be approved by the Constituent Assembly, (parliament).

Prime Minister Speaks at Ummah Party Rally

JN101100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 10, SUNA — Sudan will settle the question of war in the south either by peace and justice if it is possible or by force, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said.

Al-Mahdi, who was addressing a rally organized by the Ummah Party in honour of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi who is currently visiting the country, urged the international community to understand Sudan's stance regarding the situation in the south.

We will not allow superpowers to affect Sudan's decision and will Al-Mahdi said reaffirming the Sudanese people's stand with Libya against any external aggression.

On the Islamic sharia laws, the prime minister said a compromise that will not ignore the demands of the majority on the one hand and not harm the demands of the minority on the other will soon be reached.

Rebel Radio on Attack on Government Force

EA101639 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] At least 32 Khartoum soldiers were killed and 60 others seriously injured on 6 September, 1986 in Bentiu when units of SPLA forces of Tiger, Tahrir, Kalashnikov, Hariqah, and Mutt Battalions launched a massive attack on the enemy's positions at Bentiu airstrip and the hospital building which now houses part of the enemy's force.

The attack which started at 2230 and lasted till shortly before dawn left a complete building gutted by fire and the following destroyed: Eight manned fox holes, an ammunition dump, a fuel storage tank in addition to Granov, Browning, RP-46 and RP-42 machine guns.

In a related development, another attack on the enemy's main garrison left the destruction of a large building inside the garrison. [passage omitted: Garang's praise for the operation, those who carried out the operation].

Rhino Battalion Raids Garrison, Destroys Building

EA101851 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] On 1st September, 1986, units of Rhino Battalion under the command of Captain (Clay Riak) Makol leapt into action, shelling and raiding Mongalla enemy garrison. Apart from heavy manpower losses, the enemy sustained considerable material damage. Our correspondent says that all the buildings including food stores have been razed to the ground at the garrison. Two Granovs and a 12.7 mm anti-aircraft gun were also put out of action. [passage omitted]

Government Soldiers Report Planned Garrison Mutiny

EA081859 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has released valuable information volunteered by both Corporal Sidiq Muhammad Dafallah and Lance Corporal Ibrahim al-Fadil Bashir. According to the two, the food situation in Bor Army garrison is so critical that the soldiers are feeding on leaves and other wild plants. (?Desertions) by the Army to Juba in small numbers are also frequent and morale very low.

The two also told SPLA forces in Bor that the former commander of Bor, who is an officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel, was arrested and sent to Khartoum after he had attempted to evacuate his troops to Juba.

His successor, the present commander, Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Ahmad, nicknamed Abu Sudur, was almost assassinated recently by a group of NCO's and men after he refused to withdraw to Juba despite the critical conditions of his garrison. The NCO's and men who had planned to stage a mutiny and take over Bor garrison and then invite the SPLA to come in are now under close arrest. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA has learned that the SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command has declared that it supports and encourages any deed by the NCO's and soldiers in Bor garrison to stage [as heard] control of the garrison. The High Command has assured the NCO's and soldiers at Bor that they will be allowed to keep all their guns and run their own administration if they take over the garrison and that ways of feeding them will also be devised besides determination of their new command with the SPLA. [sentence as heard]

CHAD

CDR Leader To Contact Other Opposition Groups

AB101621 Paris AFP in French 1320 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep (AFP) — Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] which is opposed to the Ndjamena regime and which broke away from the GUNT headed by Goukouni Oueddei, is expected to "leave" the country soon to contact heads of other Chadian opposition factions, a spokesman of the movement announced in Paris on Wednesday. He said that the aim of this journey was not to become head of the opposition but to discuss a joint action program with the other opposition leaders, excluding Goukouni Oueddei.

Libya continues to support the Chadian armed opposition, but this support is sometimes more in favor of one faction than another. "We would like to assert our military and political autonomy after the completion of the first phase of internal reorganization of our soldiers," the spokesman told AFP.

Acheikh Ibn Oumar officially broke away from the GUNT in August in order to seek a new alternative for "achieving peace in Chad and making national life in Chad more democratic." On Ndjamena, the spokesman asserted that the CDR was carefully monitoring the increase in American military aid to Chadian President Hissein Habre, "who has always sought aerial support in order to reconquer the north, support Paris has always refused him."

Radio Reacts to Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Sudan

AB102157 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct] in the Zimbabwean capital he attempted to impose his point of view on representatives of the nonaligned countries. The repulsive suggestions made by the colonel were [words indistinct] and the majority of delegates at the conference treated them with contempt. Al-Qadhdhafi, who is usually widely hailed [words indistinct] was rejected, to his great surprise. [passage indistinct]. Needless to say, Al-Qadhdhafi left Harare with his tail between his legs.

In an attempt to [words indistinct] and to demonstrate that he is still a force to be reckoned with, Al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Khartoum this morning. In the Sudanese capital, the Tripoli maniac adopted his usual scenario. [passage indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi presented himself to the Sudanese people as the healer of all their ailments. But no one is fooled by the [word indistinct] masquerade. In fact Sudan [words indistinct], the presence of the Libyan president in Khartoum cannot destroy the multifarious relationship between the Sudanese and Chadian peoples. In view of their culture and the deep [word indistinct] which were concretized along the path of their joint history, the two people share a common destiny. The devilish attempts by Al-Qadhdhafi to destroy these historical relations are bound to fail.

Nevertheless, the Sudanese must act with caution because Al-Qadhdhafi is a wolf in their stable this evening. To dine with a devil like Al-Qadhdhafi, one needs a very long spoon, even if this devil claims to be the defender of the Islamic cause. The Chadian people are already grateful to the Sudanese political parties which have called for the departure of the Libyans from Sudan, especially from the [words indistinct] and our country. We already know that [name indistinct] who was prime minister of his country on two occasions, and who is very experienced and jealously guards the independence of Sudan, [words indistinct]

Whatever the case may be, it is time to prevent the [word indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi from destroying the friendship and brotherhood between the people of Sudan and Chad.

ZAIRE

Former Zairian Opposition Member Arrested

AB101559 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Sep (AFP) — A former Zairian opposition member, Sebastien Ramazani, who lived in exile in Brazzaville until last July, has been detained by the Zairian secret service for several weeks now, a close relative affirmed to the AFP office in Brazzaville.

Certain Zairian refugee circles in Brazzaville, who confirmed this information, state that Mr Ramazani, 70 years old, returned to Kinshasa via Lome, Togo, after the High Commission for Refugees and the Congolese Committee for Assistance to Refugees had obtained the consent of the Zairian Government.

The same refugee circles deplore the "inhuman" conditions of detention of Mr Ramazani and affirm that he has been tortured by Zairian security agents.

The family of Mr Ramazani, former supporter of ex-president Patrice Lumumba, are solliciting the intervention of the International Human Rights Federation, Amnesty International, the Belgian and French Governments, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, current OAU chairman and head of state of Congo.

BURKINA FASO

Compaore Greets SWAPO's Nujoma on 10 Sep Arrival

AB102208 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma arrived in Ouagadougou this evening for a short visit at the invitation of the President of Burkina Faso. At the Ouagadougou International Airport, President Sam Nujoma was welcomed by Captain Blaise Compaore. Speaking to national reporters, the SWAPO leader mentioned his people's struggle and the active support given by the nonaligned countries including our country.

GHANA

Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With DPRK

AB091520 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today formally signed a 3-year bilateral trade agreement on convertible currency basis — that is whatever is bought from either party will be paid for in convertible currency. The agreement was negotiated during the recent visit of the vice premier of the DPRK, Mr Chon Chun-ki, to Ghana and the secretary for trade and tourism, Mr Kofi Djin, and the DPRK ambassador to Ghana, Mr Chang To-ho, signed it in Accra.

Under the agreement, Ghana will export butter, minerals, timber products, cassava chips and powder, cocoa beans, and bauxite to the DPRK. She will then buy machines and hand tools, farming machines, generators, electric equipment, building materials, and ferrous and nonferrous metal products from that country. Other items are industrial chemicals, mainly from the textile industries, glass and glass sheets, as well as light industrial goods, pharmaceutical raw materials, and fertilizers.

Speaking to newsmen later, the acting chief director in charge of foreign trade, Mr Bernard Agbleta, said Ghana's trading activities are based on open-door policy which allows her to trade with all countries, except South Africa, without discrimination. He said one important feature of the agreement is that a committee will soon be set up to ensure its implementation.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Receives SWAPO's Nujoma

AB101735 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
9 Sep 86 p32

[Excerpt] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma was received in audience yesterday afternoon in Yamoussoukro by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The meeting testifies to the special attention that the "wise man of Africa" attaches to the cause of the peoples under white domination in southern Africa.

It is recalled that Sam Nujoma arrived on Sunday from Harare (Zimbabwe) at the same time as [Foreign Affairs] Minister Simeon Ake who represented the head of state at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Opposition Figure Criticizes 'So-Called Supporters'

AB102208 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the opposition Liberia Action Party, [LAP] Gessey Nangbe has observed that it appears to be the aims of the three opposition leaders to bring about tension and confusion in the country. The Liberian News Agency, LINA, said, according to a letter addressed to information minister, Dr S. Momolu Getaweh, the LAP member appealed to what he termed so-called supporters of the three opposition parties, including the Unity Party of Dr Edward Kessely, and the Liberia Unification Party of Gabriel Kpoleh, for [word indistinct] before rendering judgement on national issues.

LINA said the letter quoted by the Information Ministry also called on the three opposition leaders to address themselves to issues pertaining to their persistent refusal to work with government, their constant call for reelection, as well as the clandestine departure of LAP executive member, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, from the country. He then called the public to reconsider its judgement in supporting the opposition party leaders.

Mr Nangbe, in his letter, stressed the need for peace in the country, and said he is ready to hold a press conference for the public to see and know him better. He said he was moved by the recent stand taken by the youth wing of the National Democratic Party of Liberia against opposition leaders about the discovery of mass graves at Camp Belle Yeallah in Lower Lofa County.

NIGERIA

Resumption of Israeli Relations Urged

AB110740 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The question of restoring diplomatic relations with Israel is the issue that engages the attention of the *African Guardian*. The magazine believes continued diplomatic isolation of Israel seems absurd, since the reasons for such an action in 1973 have changed.

The *African Guardian* therefore suggested Nigeria and other African countries should establish a formal avenue with Israel as a prologue to the full restoration of diplomatic relations.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Returns From Saudi Visit; Sees Financial Aid

AB101730 Paris AFP in French
1620 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Freetown, 10 Sep (AFP) — A Saudi delegation will soon visit Sierra Leone for economic discussions, Sierra Leonian President Joseph Momoh announced Wednesday on his return from a 2-day state visit to Saudi Arabia. Taking stock of that visit, General Momoh expressed delight at the cordial atmosphere in which his talks with King Fahd took place. He said the king showed a complete understanding of the situation in Sierra Leone.

According to the head of state, who announced that a group of Saudi investors would soon visit Sierra Leone, the Saudi delegation will examine a proposal for assistance to his country by the Kingdom. The 11-point proposal comprises financial aid to help Sierra Leone pay back its foreign debt and fight inflation and the black market which are plaguing the Sierra Leonean economy. Sierra Leone also asked for a donation and a short-term loan to strengthen its economy.

Finally, various infrastructural projects are envisioned, notably a highway link between Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea.

Guinea, Liberia Join Tripartite Security Talks

AB101503 Dakar PANA in English
1454 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Sept (LINA/PANA) — The justice ministers of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea have begun a meeting in Freetown, aimed at drawing up a non-aggression and security pact among the three neighboring states, a local newspaper reported in Monrovia today.

The paper said the Liberian delegation, led by Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, has propposed, among other items, that the mass media in each country should not be allowed to "sow seeds of discord" among the governments of the three states.

Liberia also wants the pact members to ensure that "dissidents" operating from within their respective borders are not allowed to destabilize the other member states.

The Liberian proposals tend to reflect the government's determination to prevent the recurrence of two recent incidents that led to soured relations between Liberia and its western neighbor, Sierra Leone.

Liberia nearly severed diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone when a Sierra Leonean newspaper alleged in 1983 that the head of state, President Samuel K. Doe had killed his wife, Nancy, and again the allegation that the "dissident group" which led an unsuccessful coup against the Doe government in November, [word indistinct] was trained and armed in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has persistently denied these allegations.

Liberia ordered its land border and air traffic closed to Sierra Leone on both occasions, but Guinea has always mediated to calm the feud between the two ECOWAS states.

The drafted non-aggression and security pact is, however, an outgrowth of the latest peace talks held in Conakry last July between the leaders of the two countries of settle their differences as regards the coup plot.

The Conakry meeting did not only pave the way for the resumption of normal ties between the two states, but also culminated in a mandate by the leaders of Liberia [transmission stops in mid-sentence]

ANGOLA

Castro Ends Working Visit to Country

MB101627 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro today ended his working and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola and was seen off by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the 4 February International Airport.

BOTSWANA

Guyana's Hoyte Arrives on 3-Day Visit

MB101202 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Guyana, Mr Hugh Desmond Hoyte, arrived in Gaborone this afternoon at the beginning of his 3-day state visit to Botswana. Mr Hoyte and Guyana's first lady, Mrs Hoyte, were met at the Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr Quett Masire, and Mrs Masire. The presidential entourage includes Guyana's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rashleigh Jackson.

On receiving his guests, President Masire presented the minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, the commissioner of police, Mr Simon Hirschfield, and the commander of the Botswana Defense Force, Mr Mompati Merafe. President Masire then introduced dignitaries on the reception line who included the chief justice, Mr Justice O'Brien-Quinn, the speaker of the national assembly, Mr Jimmy Haskins, cabinet ministers, heads of diplomatic corps, and the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantau.

The vistors viewed traditional dance performances at the airport before being taken to Gaborone Sun Hotel for a private lunch.

The leaders of the two countries will hold official talks this afternoon at the office of the president. The meeting will be preceded by that of ministers 1 hour earlier. The official talks are expected to take about 45 minutes.

Among the highlights of the state visit, the second by a president of Guyana, will be a visit to the world famous tourist attraction, the Chobe National Park on Thursday. Mr Hoyte and his wife will be accompanied by Dr Chiepe and will be received in Kasane by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Kwako Nwako. In Kasane, the vistors will tour the (? national park) and overfly the Moremi Wildlife Reserve, either on the way to Chobe or on return. The evening ends with a state banquet at the Gaborone Sun.

On their last day in Gaborone, Mr and Mrs Hoyte will visit the Botswana Meat Commission in Bobatse, where they will be met by the minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe. Around midday, the visiting leader and President Masire will be at Radio Botswana in Gaborone, where a press conference will be held. The visitors leave on Friday afternoon.

MOZAMBIQUE

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR

MB101158 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mozambique and the German Democratic Republic, the GDR, signed a new cooperation agreement on economic development in Maputo yesterday. The agreement provides for the GDR's involvement in developing several industrial sectors including textiles, cement, and construction. The agreement also covers agriculture and the training of Mozambicans in the GDR.

The agreement marks the end of 2 days of discussions in Maputo between government delegations from the two countries. Mozambique was led by construction and water minister, Julio Carrilho, and GDR by the minister of mineral and metal industry, Kurt Singhuber. Mr Carrilho described the talks as successful, adding that they took place within the framework of friendship and cooperation existing between Mozambique and the GDR.

The GDR is one of Mozambique's important trading partners and cooperation between the two countries dates back to the time of the struggle for independence against Portuguese colonialism. The GDR minister said the agreement signed in Maputo yesterday reaffirmed the GDR's determination to develop further ties with Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Statement Condemns 9 Sep Executions

MB100951 Dakar PANA in English 0915 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 10 Sept, (PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa yesterday indignantly condemned the execution of three of its prisoners of war held by the apartheid regime of South Africa. The condemnation was contained in a press release to PANA yesterday, signed by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo.

This murder of prisoners of war has been carried out in defiance of South African and world public opinion which called for a stay of execution and properly recognises that these patriots acted as part of the national and international forces which are engaged in action to end a crime against humanity, the release said. It named the executed men as Sipho Xulu, Clarence Payi and Andrew Zondo of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] — the armed wing of the ANC. The ANC is leading a rapidly expanding war of liberation in the embattled white laager.

The release also condemned Monday's bombing of ANC diplomatic premises in Stockholm, Sweden, blaming the action on agents of the South African regime. The ANC termed the executions and bombing barbarous actions but stoically maintained that such action will only spur the ANC further to intensify the struggle for immediate destruction of this criminal regime.

Yesterday and today, Botha carried out acts of aggression, terrorism and murder. Tomorrow he will be nothing more than a forgotten relic of a brutal age. Victory is certain, the release said.

Vows to 'Revenge' Executions

MB101656 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The African National Congress, the ANC of South Africa has vowed to revenge the hanging yesterday of three of its freedom fighters by the Pretoria regime. The ANC treasurer-general, Comrade Thomas Nkobi, said his organization will intensify the struggle in South Africa in order to revenge the killings. Comrade Nkobi said the ANC will take up the offers made by Libya and Ethiopia recently to train and equip cadres of liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

The ANC official commended Comrade Mugabe's chairmanship of the recent Nonaligned Movement summit and expressed the hope that as a leader in the forefront against racist aggression, the Zimbabwean prime minister will help mobilize aid for the liberation movements from Nonaligned Movement member-states.

He also praised the efforts of South African churchmen in fighting apartheid, complementing the activities of the ANC and the movements in the country. Comrade Nkobi pledged the ANC's commitment to liberate South African masses, stating that some of the financial resources at the disposal of the organization will be used for this purpose and also for defending members on trial.

SABC Claims Mrs King Manipulated by Radical Left

MB110518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Mrs Coretta King and the Political Manipulators"]
[Text] An ugly phenomenon has been entrenched in the political fabric of South Africa. It is the phenomenon of verbal violence: a phenomenon that is not new to South Africa but has been cemented into place with the political manipulation of Mrs Coretta Scott King.

An advocate of nonviolence, Mrs King heads a center in the United States that includes in its title the words nonviolent social change. She came to South Africa as an honored guest at the enthronement of the archbishop of Cape Town and, in her own words, to gather additional information on South Africa and to have dialogue with as many South Africans as possible.

But there are, in South Africa, those who reject dialogue and who go out of their way to prevent visiting dignitaries from gathering additional information — from hearing all sides of the story. It was such people that put pressure on Mrs King to listen to and to see only what they wished her to hear and to see. In the process, Mrs King, the advocate of nonviolence, has become a victim of violence, of the verbal violence that is so ruthlessly practised by dogmatic radicals.

In falling victim to this political extremism, Mrs King was forced into a gross insult of a head of state. As a Christian, that is a matter for her own conscience. As a public figure in the United States, she cannot claim with any credibility to have fully met her fact-finding objectives in South Africa.

This is underscored by the actions of her hosts in South Africa in taking her on a conducted tour of Crossroads but not allowing her to see Khayelitsha. These actions followed a well-known pattern with precedents set by, amongst others, Senator Edward Kennedy, who also visited Crossroads but not Khayelitsha.

Mrs King — like another distinguished visitor, the archbishop of Canterbury — was critical of Crossroads. The harshness of their criticism can perhaps be faulted, but not the criticism itself. No one can justify conditions at Crossroads. And it is precisely because of this that a new town has been built at Khayelitsha: A town that has been developed at a cost, so far, of R139 million; a town with 15 schools, 3 community centers, 6 clinics, and 2 shopping complexes; a town built specifically to provide alternative — and acceptable — accommodation for the people of Crossroads.

But Mrs King was kept away from Khayelitsha by those who wish to impregnate in her memory — and in the memories of other visitors — a particular image of South Africa. The conditions at Crossroads are the result of an orchestrated campaign to keep people living their and to deny them the opportunity of moving to the new town of Khayelitsha. For those orchestrating this campaign political dogmatism is more important than the welfare of human beings. It is more important than human suffering.

The radical left has demonstrated to the world, through its shabby treatment of Mrs Coretta King, that it has turned its back on dialogue, negotiation, and a peaceful and Christian answer to South Africa's problems.

Pik Botha Denies Any Contacts with Renamo

MB101549 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said the South African Government has made no contact with Renamo rebels in Mozambique this year. He was replying to a written question from the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, PFP, Colin Eglin. Mr Botha said Renamo received no governemnt assistance and in fact the South African Government has taken steps to prevent any South African aid reaching the rebel organization in Mozambique.

He gave no details of the steps taken, saying that publicizing them may jeopardize what he called future government actions in this regard.

Le Grange Comments on Detainees, Unrest Deaths

MB110708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0701 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 11, SAPA — More than 460 detainees had been admitted to a hospital between June 12, when the state of emergency was declared, and August 28, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman for the department of law and order emphasised that the figure did not relate only to people detained under the emergency regulations.

In a written reply to a question by the opposition spokesman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, the minister said the 464 detainees had been admitted to 66 different hospitals and clinics throughout the country.

Mr le Grange said it was not possible to say in terms of what law each person had been detained, or why they had been admitted to hospitals, "except to say that the persons were admitted in hospitals for various illnesses."

The minister added that the names of those taken to hospital could not be given as the "information is not readily available."

In reply to a question from the MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, the minister said that 1113 people had been killed in unrest-related incidents between July 1985 and July 1986.

Mr le Grange said some 456 were killed during the last six months of last year, while 657 had died during the first seven months of 1986 — 181 in June and July.

The highest death toll occurred in May this year, when 137 people were killed.

8,000 Workers on Strike in OFS Gold Mine

MB101554 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Eight thousand mine workers are on strike at General Mining Union Corporation [GENCOR] Beatrix gold mine. GENCOR's gold and uranium division director, Bruce Evans, says the strike at the Orange Free State [OFS] mine has been going on since Monday, and that talks are being held with representatives of the National Union of Mine Workers to establish the cause of the stoppage and to resolve the matter. Mr Evans described the situation at the mine as peaceful.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to hold a strike ballot at SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] I and II at Secunda. Workers belonging to the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union last night rejected management's final wage offer of 95 rand a month.

Urban Whites Divided on One-Man-One-Vote

MB110557 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Whites in urban areas are almost split down the middle on th future of the vote in South Africa. A poll conducted by Market Research Africa of 1,000 urban white adults shows that 50 percent do not want a one-man-one-vote system, 47 percent do, and 3 percent are undecided. The poll concludes that the attitudes are strongly related to age with the younger people between the ages of 16 and 24 in favor of universal franchise.

Anticensorship Action Group Inaugurated

MB110451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0142 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 10, SAPA — Leading South African writer Nadine Gordimer was elected to the nine-person executive of the Anti-Censorship Action Group [ACAG] at its official inauguration at the University of the Witwatersrand tonight.

The meeting, attended by publishers, writers, journalists and academics, adopted a constitution drawn up by a steering committee which had been chosed at the ACAG's preliminary meeting on July 9. The main object of the ACAG will be "to oppose censorship in whatever form."

Other objects include creating a sense of unity and purpose among those subject to censorship, educating the public about the dangers of censorship and defending, supporting and extending solidarity to the victims of censorship.

It also aims to embark "in joint action to prevent the extension of censorship, to work towards its evolution, to monitor the effect and implementation of censorship in South Africa and to engage in solidarity with groups opposing censorship locally and internationally."

Other elected to the executive were Mr Anton Harber, Mr Mothobe Mutloatse, Miss Dorothy Wheeler, Miss Pat Sidley, Mr Achmat Dangor, and Mr Mewa Ramgobin. Two other members will be coopted. The ACAG's formation follows the announcement of the state of emergency and publishers and writers expressed their concern about the effects of regulations which amounted to censorship and which they said led to booksellers taking politically sensitive books off their shelves.

WEEKLY MAIL 5-11 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB061646 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Emergency Detentions**

The government has so far not released the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations. On Monday the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, released the names of a further 786 Emergency detainees, bringing the total number

of officially disclosed detentions under the current State of Emergency to 9,337 — 5,000 short of the estimate of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau. The government's list only applies to those who have been detained for a month or more. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC], on average most Emergency detainees have been held for about two weeks.

The DPSC, the PFP and other monitoring groups say the names of many of those held for over a month do not appear on the government list. For example, a Black Sash study of detentions in Grahamstown shows that 22 percent of Emergency detainees there who have been in detention for more than 30 days did not appear on the official list published two weeks ago. They said 47 of the 207 people from Grahamstown known to have been held for over 30 days did not appear on the list.

The PFP's Missing Persons Bureau estimates there are 2,000 people who should be on the official list, because they have been held for over a month, but whose names do not appear.

Other Detentions

A total of 153 people were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on August 24, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament.

Pass Arrests

A total of 1,146 people were arrested by Development Board officials for pass offences in the main urban centres between January 1 and April 23 this year, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, said in Parliament. A further 13,481 people were arrested by the regular police, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament.

Tri-Cameral Parliament

Legislation is being prepared to increase the State President's salary by nearly 50 percent. P.W. Botha currently earns R109,000 a year tax free — in addition to a range of "perks". The Schlebusch Committee has proposed that he be given R160,000 a year tax free. Two years ago when he "retired" as prime minsiter he was given R300,000 tax free. Two months ago, ministers' salaries went up 54 percent to R114,930 (not tax free) plus perks, while MPs' salaries went up 35 percent to R58,050, plus perks.

According to Professor Mike Savage, the cost of administering the new constitutional system has increased by 140 percent over the last four years. Next year the government plans to introduce a new layer of bureaucrats called "assistant ministers". According to the PFP's Research Chief, Prof Nic Olivier, there will be about 40 of these assistant ministers — involving an additional R3.4-million a year plus perks.

Namibian War

South Africa is spending over R4-million a day (nearly R1.5-billion a year) on the Namibian war according to Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO information secretary.

Unrest Deaths and Injuries

A total of 1,697 people were killed in the unrest between September 1984 and the middle of August this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament. A further 5,367 people were seriously injured in this period, he said. A total of 42 policemen and soldiers died and another 698 were injured.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, 1,997 people were killed in political violence between September 1984 and June 1986.

Township Guards

A total of 429 municipal "guards" had been appointed in 19 Eastern Cape townships up to July 10, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in Parliament. He said they had undergone a three-month South African Police course at training colleges in Port Elizabeth and Soweto.

"Illegal Workers"

There were about 1.3-million "illegal foreign workers" in South Africa, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P.J. van der Merwe, said last week. He added the official unemployment figure was 702,451.

Strikes

Between January and July there were 331 strikes involving 177,661 workers and the loss of 506,870 work days, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P.J. van der Merwe, said. He added there were a total of about 1,700 industrial court cases were expected to be heard this year.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Drawing the Line (Anti-Apartheid Movement, London); *Growing Up* (Dr James Docherty); *Local Authority Action Against Apartheid* (Sheffield Metropolititan District Council); *Pulling Out From Apartheid* (Paul Rutisauer); *Life's a Beach* (Rennie Ellis).

Unbanned

Marx and Engels: Basic Writing on Politics and Philosophy (Lewis S Feuer); *African Socialism or Socialist Africa* (A M Babu; unbanned for possession but still banned for distribution); *Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter* (Raymond Suttner and Jeremy Cronin).

The Publications Appeal Board has turned down a petition from Ravan Press to identify members of its Political Publications Committee. Ravan charged that this committee had abused its powers by banning Suttner and Cronin's *Thirty Years of the Freedom Charter* on June 20. It was unbanned on appeal last week. The ban on another Ravan book published this year, *Two Dogs and Freedom* (Open School), was suspended on August 18 pending the hearing of an appeal.

Prisoner of Conscience

Moses Mayekiso, 38, National General Secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] and leader of the Alexandra Action Committee, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on his return from an overseas trip three months ago and is still being held. He was born in Cala in the Transkei of poor parents who struggled to pay for his education. He was expelled from school after protesting against authoritarianism but completed his matric after working for a year as a miner in Welkom, earning 80 cents a day. In 1974 he moved to Johannesburg and started working as a building labourer. Two years later he was employed by Toyota and joined MAWU. He was soon elected a shop steward and later became MAWU national treasurer, before being fired after the 1979 strikes. He was then appointed full-time organiser in the East Rand and later Transvaal organiser. He played a key role in the formation of the Congress of SA Trade Unions.

Mayekiso developed close relations with COSAS [Congress of South African Students] and other United Democratic Front affiliates and was one of the organisers of the November 1984 stayaway, for which he was detained. Charges against him were later dropped. He has also played a central role in Alexandra community politics and heads the Alexandra Action Committee.

Information Bureau Releases 11 Sep Unrest Report

MB110903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 11, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"No deaths were reported, although there was a slight increase in incidents, with Soweto reporting the most. These consisted mainly of stone-throwings at vehicles.

"With reference to press enquiries concerning an anti-ANC publication printed under allegedly mysterious circumstances in Cape Town, the Bureau for Information wishes to point out that there would be no reason for it to be involved in such a venture.

"It's own publication, *Talking With the ANC*, has already been reprinted and is available at its regional offices throughout the country."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Political Polarization Not Needed

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 September says that the decision by Coretta Scott King to see President Botha "angered the Rev Allan Boesak and Mrs Winnie Mandela, to the extent that they refuse to meet Mrs King if she sees Mr Botha." The editorial says that it is a "remarkably intolerant attitude, if not an irresponsible one in today's political climate. Mr Botha, however much one may detest his politics, is part of the solution as well as part of the problem." *The Star* believes that South Africa needs "honest brokers" who can "bridge the chasm of non-communication." "What the country doesn't need is more political polarisation. Dr Boesak's 'choose your side' attitude is what one expects from people blinded with revolutionary fervour, not from leaders of stature. Archbishop Tutu himself has risked his standing with the township radicals by seeking meetings with the State President. Other leaders, if they care about the broader national interest, should set a similar example."

Discrimination Against Asian Pupils

"The timing could not have been worse. Just when Mr Pik Botha Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the Far East trying to woo trading friends, news leaks out of a government decision to reinforce discrimination against Chinese and Japanese children," says a second editorial on the same page. School principals have been reminded that they need special approval from the Department of Education and Culture before they can admit Asian pupils. The editorial says that "it is dissembling to pretend this is mere reiteration of old rules." This shows a "lack of commitment to race separation in education. It is a fence-sitting approach that can only humiliate and alienate the small Chinese and Japanese communities while raising doubts whether Pretoria knows where it is going." "If the Government is too timid to let this little bit of apartheid die, what hope is there of finding the courage for bigger things?"

CITIZEN on Tutu

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 September says: "Bishop Tutu has as much hope of getting sanctions placed 'on hold' as the man in the moon has, for the simple reason that he had whipped up feelings against South Africa to fever pitch, and nothing can now stop sanctions being imposed. In any case, if the Government accepted his offer, Archbishop Tutu and those who support him would soon make new demands. For what they want is Black majority rule — and nothing less will suffice." The editorial says that the government is dismantling apartheid but that it cannot be abandoned completely overnight. "We have no doubt that a new South Africa is taking shape; that greater investment will hasten the changes, since the economic advancement of Blacks is breaking down barriers quicker than anything else; and that sanctions will not only harm the Blacks themselves, but will be counterproductive, since Whites, forced into the laager, will be unwilling to make the further changes that are essential."

Blacks: 'Force To Be Reckoned With'

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 9 September says that the enthronement of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare have shown that blacks in southern Africa are "a force to be reckoned with. There is little else Archbishop Tutu can aspire to in his career. If there is, we are sure he would do it. There is very little the Third World nations can do about the evils of apartheid. We are sure that if the opportunity presented itself, they would act."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Archbishop Desmond Tutu has displayed again generosity of spirit, and the worldly naivete which sustains it, by offering to call a halt to the international sanctions campaign in return for certain political steps to be taken by — one assumes — President

Botha and his Cabinet," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 9 September. *Business Day* believes that the sanctions campaign has now acquired a momentum beyond the ability of even Archbishop Tutu. "In the meantime, government and its minions are likely to enjoy the effects of sanctions, if not the idea of sanctions: tighter controls over markets, wider powers for bureaucrats, opportunities for secrecy, grand designs to co-ordinate markets, import controls, the 'creation' of employment, and various kinds of grand social engineering." The editorial says that it is not surprising that the government has "so far ignored the Archbishop's offer. One reason may be the fear that if concessions are used to buy a reprieve, further concessions will be demanded for further reprieves. A further reason is that sanctions don't, for the time being, really hurt the ruling class."

DIE VADERLAND on Sanctions Plan

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 8 September in a page 8 editorial says: "The parliamentary unanimity in the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives concerning the selection of a committee to look into the implications of sanctions, possibly predicts a greater unanimity in South Africa." The editorial says that it is not immodest to hope that sanctions will at least have the advantage of creating greater unity in a presently divided South Africa. However, "at the same time sanctions can make the division between radicals and moderates even greater and make enemy forces more irreconcilable." The editorial says that "last month representatives of the organized private sector brought a possible plan of action before the State President. *Die Vaderland* believes that it would be good if this plan together with the elected committee would lead to a national sanctions board where all important political, economic, and military groups could be represented. "Such a body could create the necessary coordination and prevent that a survival attempt loses impact because the different sectors — with the best intentions — follow their own paths and in the process work against each other."

BEELD on ANC, Libya Association

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 September says that "those people, also in South Africa, who still dream about the ANC and propound stories about their struggle, can now know that the ANC is part of 'Mad Dog' of Libya...the 'Mad Dog' which guarantees the ugliest terrorism, has people murdered and turns his country into a symbol of contempt and ridicule." The editorial says that the ANC travels to the West and talks of democracy and protection of rights but in the meanwhile it associates with the devil. It must be apparent to all what is being planned for South Africa — part of it is already seen in the 'liberation' with burning necklaces and matches." *Beeld* asks whether President Reagan should not then stand strongly against the ANC whom according to Libya is one of its "adopted children."

BEELD on Archbishop Tutu

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans says that Archbishop Desmond Tutu should realize that there is great division in his Anglican church because of his political role, and that his pronouncements on sanctions have alienated many people. The editorial says that Tutu should not "flirt" with those who condone violence and with sanctions campaigners and then "make demands for the dismantling of apartheid." The editorial warns that "games cannot be ended abruptly. They can have tragic results for millions of people ... and that is surely not his calling." "True Christianity and righteousness should be his guidelines and not actions which will further divide groups."

BEELD on Nonaligned Movement Summit

A second editorial on the same page says that there was "a lot of hot air" at the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) summit in Harare. "Words did not cost the member countries anything. And deeds never emerged." The editorial says that the NAM summit could not compel any of its members to even impose sanctions. "That exposes the hollowness of all the grim rhetoric." "Is it therefore any wonder that many people do not rate such organizations very highly?" asks the editorial.

SUIDWESTER on SWA's Future

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Suidwester* in Afrikaans on 5 September comments on Administrator-General Advocate Louis Pienaar's remarks at the opening of the Windhoek Show concerning preparations for South-West Africa's independence. The editorial says that "it is important to take note of the fact that the inhabitants of the area do not need to remain prisoners of less responsible domestic and international elements. If all roads and alternatives have been thoroughly explored and there is still no realistic arrangement within the present framework, then there must inevitably be further efforts and together a responsible alternative explored." "Advocate Pienaar also pointed out that economic optimism and power are important prerequisites for negotiations concerning the country's future."

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Gives Press Conference 10 Sep

MB101707 [Editorial Report] Lusaka Domestic Service in English at 0739 GMT on 10 September 1986 carries a live coverage of a 2-hour press conference by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The president begins by saying that he wants to discuss "some of the five main areas" connected with the country's life, and adds: "These, as you all know, are 1. political, 2. economic, 3. social and cultural, 4. scientific and technological, and 5. matters of defense and security."

In the political field, President Kaunda thanks "the people of Zambia for maintaining stability in the nation under very serious economic difficulties" and urges them to increasingly work toward continued stability. Noting that Zambia enjoyed "very good relations with many, many countries" regardless of ideology, President Kaunda goes on to say that he wanted "to report to the nation on the recently held" Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare, as well as on the frontline and SADCC summits held in Luanda.

On the Luanda frontline and SADCC summits, President Kaunda points out: "I reported to the nation that we had agreed, or rather decided, at the Luanda summit to invite President Ronald Reagan to come to southern Africa to hold serious discussions on the prevailing situation in this region" and adds: "Yesterday, that letter went to President Reagan. We now await

his reaction to our invitation. We had referred that [changes thought] we had decided that if President Reagan could not come here, then we, all six of us, are quite willing, considering (?how serious is the situation), to go to Washington and hold discussions there with him and his colleagues [words indistinct]."

Moving to the economic field, President Kaunda begins by saying that this "was yet another critical area of our human endeavor" and mentions the areas of hardship, urging Zambians to continue with the efforts to improve the economy, particularly now that the government had established many facilities to reach this objective, and adds: "Therefore, I ask, I appeal, to all my colleagues who have retired [words indistinct] to take advantage of these facilities to go and lead a meaningful life on land and in rural areas. We owe it to ourselves to develop our rural areas." Applauding the good work carried out by foreign companies in the country, President Kaunda says: "I want to encourage many more to come to Zambia and join us in the fight against poverty and [word indistinct] of hunger, ignorance, disease [words indistinct]."

He then examines "the fourth area of human endeavor — the field of science and technology. Without an effective technical assistance in this area of human endeavor, we are going to continue to depend for development on manpower purely (?obtained) from outside Zambia:" He, therefore speaks of the need to make efforts "to produce some of the best scientists on this continent and in the world." "This must be our aim. It is important that we develop that system of education that will make us self-sufficient in the field of science and technology."

Turning back to the third area of human endeavor, that is the social and cultural fields, President Kaunda notes that the government had already carried out major efforts "to find a more permanent solution to the problem" of drug trafficking. With regard to culture, he says the party attached great importance to the field.

Elsewhere in his statement, President Kaunda notes: "I have to briefly mention that after the raids by SADF on Zambia, on Botswana, on Zimbabwe, the international community reacted very sharply to these raids and much as the South African authorities would like the world to believe that they respond to pressure from outside, I have reason to believe [words indistinct]. So, I want to warn my fellow Zambians that I believe South Africa will now change tactics, espeically for Zambia. I believe they want to go back to the system which they helped the rebels in Rhodesia to use against Zambia, to destabilize Zambia by anonymous circulation of messages which will be brought, posted [words indistinct], which will be brought into various homes carrying messages which will destabilize the nation."

"I am therefore warning my countrymen that before the end of this year (?I am almost certain) that South African authorities, the racist regime will resort to this method. [words indistinct]. I don't need to repeat that the nation knows already that South Africa trained [words indistinct] 100 dissidents. God helped us [words indistinct] and they were detained. They were tried but on technical grounds. They were freed by (?force) of law." President Kaunda goes on to note that "the Zambian society is a forgiving society" and mentions how some of these dissidents had "rejoined the party" and were leaders at various levels. Still on dissidents, he goes on to say that the Portuguese trained "Zambian dissidents because Zambia was regarded as a rear base of the MPLA" and mentions that South Africans trained the Mushala gang which took Zambia 8 years to get rid of. He adds: "I am making this (?outline) to remind the nation that South Africa has been at war ever since we became independent."

Continuing on South African destabilization, President Kaunda adds: "We have no military equivalent. We are not an equal to South Africa in terms of military strength, but we have something they don't possess — moral power, political power. This, that racist regime doesn't have. We work on the basis of love thy neighbor as thy love yourself. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Botha is not loving Nelson Mandela. Botha is not doing unto Oliver Tambo as he would have him do unto him."

"Because of these principles, because of our strength, political strength, these racists are threatened and so they must destabilize. They will act again [words indistinct] and determination to continue. Now, I'm warning my countrymen and all our friends who live in Zambia to take note that before the end of the year, (?we are going to see these things). I hope by doing what I am doing now, I have preempted their program [words indistinct]. But, how does the country know about these things? God guides us. We believe in him. We know he lives and we will try to do what he is teaching us. Whether we are Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Jews, we know God lives."

President Kaunda goes on to again tell Zambians to be ready. "Let us organize our Army, the small one. We should reorganize the Zambian National Service. We should reorganize the home guards. [Words indistinct] boys in the Army, Air Force can be used to train Zambian National Service home guards on a nationwide scale [words indistinct]. It may be expensive, a lot of money, yet we must defend ourselves."

Turning to the Zimbabwe Nonaligned Movement summit, President Kaunda notes: "That summit was a fantastic success; really fantastic it was. The first thing I must do on behalf of the people of Zambia, their party and its government, and on my own behalf, is to thank Prime Minister Mugabe, his party and government, and the people of Zimbabwe as a whole for having organized such a summit extremely well."

Pointing out that the Nonaligned Movement was "really nonaligned", President Kaunda goes on to hail the movement for what it believes in. "It is an organization that believes that human beings have a right to be themselves. It is an organization that believes that the [words indistinct] the superpowers must stop playing with our lives through the development of dangerous nuclear weapons. It is an organization that Zambia really supports, and we in Zambia are still nonaligned."

President Kaunda concludes his statement thanking everybody present and giving journalists a chance to ask questions.

Answering the first question in which a journalist wants to know the role that Western countries can play in solving the southern African problem, President Kaunda begins by saying: "If tomorrow, under one-man-one-vote, President Botha was elected pres-

ident of South Africa, Zambia will certainly give him a red-carpet treatment [words indistinct]. But, so long as the situation (?continues), there is no way we can accomodate him." He goes on to say, among other things, that "South Africa is considered by the West as being of strategic importance." He, therefore, notes that "sanctions are the only remaining means that might — might, I am not saying will — might (?take us to eliminate apartheid). Why do we say so? Firstly, because we believe that they have an impact on the racist regime. Secondly, we believe that those young militants who, as I keep saying, are facing police guns with their bare hands, SADF with their bare (?fists) [words indistinct]."

President Kaunda outlines the conditions agreed upon by the international community to solve the South African problem, including the unbanning of the ANC and other political organizations, release of Nelson Mandela and other political leaders, and a serious resumption of negotiations. Noting that the West considers minerals, "as being more important than their fellow men," President Kaunda warns of a serious explosion if the situation is not solved peacefully.

Another journalist poses two questions. "How much longer can Zambia and the Frontline States continue to appeal to the conscience of President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher" to impose sanctions without the frontline themselves taking the same steps? "Why after 22 years of independence is Zambia's copper industry still so dependent on South Africa?"

In reply President Kaunda notes: "When we speak of sanctions, we are speaking of sanctions that would be meaningful, sanctions that will lead us for the better." Noting that Zambia and Zimbabwe could do very little toward imposing sanctions, President Kaunda mentions that even then, it is an "exercise" that the Frontline States would seriously undertake "if the rest of the interantional community says go."

As to why the Zambian copper industry continues to depend on South Africa, President Kaunda outlines the history of dependence on South Africa and points out that as measures were being taken to reduce that dependence, "racist Rhodesia declared independence, unilaterally. So, while we were moving away from South Africa to be on our own, we were required, in defense of human rights in Zimbabwe, happily today, to support Britain in imposition of sanctions at the United Nations; and so, we could not handle both Rhodesia and South Africa."

Answering a question on UNITA threats, President Kaunda admits that Zambia is "very close, very close indeed to the MPLA-Workers Party and government in Luanda, in Angola" but points out that "at no time, can we say, our colleagues (?have used) the Zambian soil for attacking the rebels." He adds that UNITA's threat is simply a pretext for South Africans to attack Zambia.

On a question connected with the hardships facing the southern African countries and how he views the idea of setting up a nonaligned force in southern Africa, President Kaunda states that that "can only be done on a bilateral basis." If it got the equipment from the Soviet Union as Zambia does [words indistinct] the Soviet Union [words indistinct] in these countries, the Reagan administration will come down very heavily on us, and governments will begin to fall one by one. That is a fact. On the other hand, we can't involve U.S. (?weapons completely) when [words indistinct] denied us those weapons in the first place. It is unethical for me to go to the West now and ask for (?weapons)."

Asks Companies To End RSA Imports

MB101958 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The President, Dr Kaunda, today urged Zambian companies to stop importing from South Africa and find alternative sources because that country could not continue to be a supplier whether economic sanctions are applied or not. Addressing a press conference at State House this morning, Dr Kaunda said importers should realize that events unfolding in South Africa could not make that country a reliable supplier to Zambia. He pointed out that even if sanctions were not applied against South Africa, the explosion which will erupt in that country will make it impossible for it to export goods to other countries. Dr Kaunda told the press conference that South Africa has devised new methods of destablizing Zambia following strong international condemnation of its earlier bombing of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. He said the new strategy, which is to be launched before the end of the year, will involve the distribution of leaflets and documents of subversive nature through various forms of communications to a wide spectrum of the Zambian society. [passage omitted]

Kaunda, Mugabe, Machel To Hold Talks in Malawi

MB102016 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique converge in Malawi tomorrow for talks aimed at encouraging life President Kamuzu Banda to join them in their war to reduce the use of trade links through South Africa. Dr Kaunda disclosed this at a press conference at State House this morning. The president said in the light of the worsening situation in southern Africa and calls for sanctions on the racist regime, the three leaders are going to Malawi to explore ways in which they could work together with that country in (? reducing) trade from South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said the three leaders will seek to alert President Banda that the route Malawi was using would be affected by the unfolding events in the region. [passage omitted]